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RETURNING REASON.

It is but a few months since the land was filled with the din of the espitalistic voices of those whom the Supreme Court's income-tax-decision favored, and who declared that the hostile critics of that decision were anarchists. The recent anti-railroad trust decision of that tribunal has reversed the position of the parties interested, and it is the quondam "anarchist's" voice that is now heard on the Supreme Court's side. Even in New York, the change has been so great that the World teems with letters such as this, from one of its correspondents in Tuesday's issue:

"You are right in thinking that, when the Supreme Court renders decisions which declare the law as the people have passed it, property rights are secured, government made more stable, the discontented silenced and the genius of our government—'the glory of the law'—vindicated. That is it exactly. From Johann Most to J. Pierpont Morgan, every anarchist who tries to make himself greater than the law must be made to understand that it is the supreme force in America, and that Americans will not patiently allow it to be nullified or overriden. And let me say that when I call Messrs. Most and Morgan anarchists' I merely mean that they seem to think themselves privileged characters, entitled to disregard law when it suits their convenience. But for this peculiarity, both of them may be—doubtless they are—estimable gentlemen. But any man who tries to make himself greater than the law is an anarchist, and anarchy will not be tolerated in America."

While reason seems to be resuming its sway at the North and in the councils of the Supreme Court, our small fry Federal judges in this part of the world continue their high-handed course. Tuesday the news came that another injunction against the Governor of North Carolina had been issued, this time in the matter of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. An editorial in the same paper from which we have quoted above, thus aptly draws the contrast, and at the same time administers a much needed rebuke to our legislating and revolutionary "inferior courts":

"Many of our judges have fallen into the habit of legislating their own private opinions into laws under the disguise of 'interpretation.' One passage in the Supreme Court decision on the Anti-Trust law strikes directly at this habit:

"'It may be that the policy evidenced by the passage of the act itself will, if carried out, result in disaster to the roads and in failure to secure the advantages sought from such legislation. Whether that will be the result or not we do not know and cannot predict. The considerations are, however, not for us. If the act ought to read as contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it, and not this court, by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable.'

"If the Supreme Court is thus humble about the judicial province, how much more humble the judges of inferior courts ought to be! The Supreme Court clearly does not approve the way so many judges have of agreeing with the adroit counsel of monopolists that the legislative body could never have meant what the law says, and therefore the law must be strained and twisted.

"This one passage in the decision *lays down a principle fully as important as the principle that rate-controlling agreements are illegal.* If the judges will follow this principle there will be a new era in justice in this country."

Whether the Supreme Court has merely taken counsel of its fears of the people's wrath, or whether it is following the dictates of its inclination, now freed from the dominion of Mr. Cleveland's evil eye, is something about which we may not stop to inquire. The comforting thought remains that if there is not to follow "a new era injustice" at the hands of "the inferior courts," it will follow an appeal to their superiors and betters.

NO BOLTERS NEED APPLY.

That was a wholesome act of Chairman Chauncey F. Black (son of Jeremiah, be it remembered), in dropping ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson and the other members of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs who refused in the late campaign to support the Chicago ticket and platform. The extraordinary part of the matter is that Mr. Wilson and his fellow bolters should have been so lost to decency as not to resign during the campaign. But the retention of a party trust under similar circumstances seems to be a characteristic of the code of political morals practiced by all those who were near and dear to Mr. Cleveland. Vide an aggravated case in our North Carolina party history last year.

We regret that Mr. Wilson has been invited to take a prominent part in our North Carolina life this year. There is no objection, of course, if people are so minded, to honoring a loyal Republican or a loyal Populist; but the seal of approval of the right minded ought not to be put upon men holding high office by gift of the Democratic organization, who retain that office and call themselves Democrats and at the same time give their support to the enemies of the organization which gave the office and the holding of which rendered their support important. That is precisely what Mr. Wilson did, and what he is now officially punished for; and it would require harsher language than we care to use concerning one who formerly did his party and section high service, to properly characterize his fault.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In view of the disaster that has been piled on disaster since Mr. Cleveland secured, by corrupt means, the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and in view of the hard times that have continued since he secured the election of McKinley to prevent a reversal of his own monetary policy, it may be interesting to recall what he declared would be the effect, when he was so industriously engaged in whipping the Senate into voting for that iniquitous measure.

The New York Herald, of November 5th, 1893, contained the following:

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STS., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1893.

The President said to-day that the result of the passage of the unconditional repeal bill would bring about a revival of business that would surprise even the most sanguine friends of a single standard.

It was evident, he said, from the reports already received from the commercial centres, that confidence had been re-established, not only at home, but abroad.

Secretary Carlisle does not share in the belief of many of the Southern members of Congress that the passage of the repeal bill will result in the loss of several of the Southern States to the democracy.

The question is uppermost in the minds of the representatives from the South. Representative Cooper, of Florida, who was from the beginning of the great fight to the finish an earnest advocate for unconditional repeal, told me to-day that the democrats would suffer some loss of votes temporarily in the South on account of the policy of the administration, but that he did not think there would be enough change to affect the result in an election. He said that whatever disaffection might grow out of the present situation would be overcome, he believed, by legislation which would follow.

REMEDY TO FOLLOW.

In his opinion there was no doubt that some general legislation on the question of finance would follow very soon after the reassembling of Congress, and there would be also other legislation which will be in line with public sentiment in his section of the country. He said he believed the tariff legislation would be popular and that financial legislation to follow would be of a character to put the country on a sound basis with sufficient money for the needs of trade and commerce.

He said he thought the question before the next session of Congress would be whether they should increase the currency through the medium of State banks or should so enlarge the national bank system, by permitting them to issue loans on real estate and the like, as to meet the public requirements.

During the recent fight Mr. Cleveland was visited by a delegation of prominent democratic Representatives and Senators, who assured him that the passage of unconditional repeal would mean the loss to the party of several Southern States. His reply is characteristic of the man.

DID NOT CARE A RAP.

"I should not care," he is reported to have said, "if it lost every State in the Union to the party. This is not a question of politics, but a question of finance, and must be considered."

"Then he continued in his emphatic way to contend that such would not be the result, arguing that repeal would bring prosperity and many votes to the party, except in those States entirely interested in mining silver.

In almost every instance where the President signs an important act of Congress there are many applications for the pen with which he wrote his name. Few, if any, bills have excited more public interest than the Repeal bill, and yet the steel stub pen with which Mr. Cleveland signed it and made it the law of the land remains at the White House without a claimant.

A good story is told about the way the President received the joint commission from Congress. It was late in the afternoon yesterday when the committee reached the White House and there was no time to be lost in complying with the usual form of waiting upon the President for any communications he might have to convey to Congress

MERE FORMALITY.

It is a mere formality and the President evidently so regarded it, for he sent word out that he was at luncheon and invited the committee to sit down and wait until he had finished.

With less than thirty minutes at their disposal in which to make their obeisance to the Chief Executive and report the success of their mission to Congress, the members of the committee winced under the President's request and sent word back that they had not time to wait.

The President came into the Cabinet room in a few minutes, and it was plain from his countenance that he was not at all pleased at having his luncheon interrupted by the call from the Congressional Committee.

The chairman of the committee informed the President with much dignity of the committee's mission and asked him if there was any communication he cared to transmit to Congress before it adjourned.

According to one member of the committee, the President's reply was very informal.

"Congress has completed the work for which I convened it," said he, "and I have nothing more to say to Congress."

Let us thank Heaven that this autocrat is no longer our "ruler."

THE SALE OF THE C. F. & Y. V.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION—THE ROAD TO BE SOLD IN ITS ENTIRETY AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Judge Simonton sitting in the Federal Court at Charleston, on Wednesday, handed down his opinion in the foreclosure proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, vs. the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and issued his decree for the sale of the road.

Judge Simonton's opinion and the decree of sale were filed Thursday with Mr. W. H. Shaw, clerk of the United States district court for Eastern North Carolina. The opinion is as follows:

United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Circuit Court, Fourth District, in Equity. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, vs. the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company and others.

At a hearing of this case in Asheville a reference to a special master was ordered before entering a final decree. The questions which call for solution were, how should this railroad property be sold? In divisions or as an entirety? And if sold as an entirety, how shall the proceeds of sale be apportioned among the several classes of bonds proved in the cause, in case a sum be not realized sufficient in amount to pay all expenses and the entire sum secured by liens? To aid the court in reaching a conclusion, the special master was instructed to take testimony and report facts proved before him.

1. What has been the relative earning capacity of these separate divisions for a period of five years; that is to say, what is the value of the aggregate of freight going over such division between its termini and the value of its passenger traffic, and what are the necessary operating expenses?

2. What is the cost of repair of its road bed and track?

3. What is the comparative estimate of the value of the respective divisions by disinterested persons who have had experience in railroads, furnishing such estimate under oath under cross examination and giving the grounds for the estimate.

4. Any other facts bearing on this question of actual and relative value.

Let the report contain only the facts given in evidence, so that the court can reach its own conclusion.

The special master has held his references, and aided by the ability and industry of counsel, has made a very full and elaborate report. The views of the parties who represent the bonds upon the Divisions A, B and C have been fully heard and reported with the testimony of experts. The accounts of the railroad for five years have been produced, criticised and corrected. The various estimates of value have been laid before the court. To this investigation the holders of the first consolidated mortgage have added their aid. Every means of attaining a result, if a result can be had in this way, have been exhausted.

The situation is this: The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, made up of other smaller roads consolidated with each other has been constructed in three trunk divisions. The whole trunk line is covered by a mortgage executed 1st June, 1886. At the date of this mortgage, a line of road was in full and successful operation between Greensboro, through Fayetteville, N. C., to the South Carolina line. This was known as the A division. Another part of the road was in process of construction from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, toward the Virginia line, not yet completed. This was known as Division B. Yet another extension was in contemplation, but not under construction, from Fayetteville to Wilmington, known as Division C. The mortgage covered the entire road, described as follows:

"That certain railroad extending from the city of Greensboro to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville to the boundary line between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, where it intersects the same, and also that certain line of railroad extending from Fayetteville aforesaid to Wilmington, when the same shall be constructed, and also that certain line of railroad now being constructed, extending from Greensboro aforesaid to the boundary line between the State of North Carolina and the State of Virginia, at a point near Mt. Airy, together with the right of way for said railroad, and also all depots and station grounds and buildings thereon, and also all shops, engine houses, turntables, water stations, warehouses and lots, gravel pits, store granaries, and other real estate used in operating said road, or in connection therewith."

The bonds secured by this mortgage were divided into series, A, B and C, each series being the first lien on the division bearing the letter, and sharing the second lien on each of the other two divisions, with the series of bonds not bearing the first lien thereon. Besides these, certain branches were conducted as feeders to the main lines, known as the Factory branch, the Madison branch, and the Granite and Furnace branches. None of these are covered by the lien of the mortgage of 1886, but by the consolidated mortgage of October 1, 1889, as a first lien thereon. Besides these, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company acquired a lease for ninety nine years of the South Carolina Pacific Railroad Company a short line of road, but a valuable feeder. This is part of the security of the mortgage of 1886, and is shared by all the divisions. The problems are, how shall all this property, bound in this complicated way by different liens, be sold, and when sold, how shall the proceeds be divided?

Before, however, entering into this matter, a question made by the North State Improvement Company, holders of the consolidated bonds, must first be settled.

The North State Improvement Company was the construction Company which built these branches and received therefor first mortgage consolidated bonds, of which they hold in par value $331,500. They claim that they are entitled in equity to receive in exchange therefor first mortgage bonds of the 1886 mortgages, or, at least, to hold equal rank with the first mortgage bondholders under the mortgage of 1886. These bonds were received by the North State Improvement Company in full settlement of their claims for work done. The sole question then is, are the bonds issued under the consolidated mortgage entitled to be exchanged for or to rank with the first mortgage bonds issued under the mortgage of 1886?

The mortgage of 1886 states expressly the purpose for which said bonds are issued and the limit of the issue. The purpose is to cover the road already constructed and to be hereafter constructed, and the road so constructed and to be constructed is distinctly set forth, the branches in no way included. The limit of the issue of the first mortgage bonds was $10,000 per mile of this road so constructed or to be constructed. Some of these bonds were to be issued at once for the constructed road, others were to be issued as the road was in process of construction. So, under the terms of the mortgage, no other first class mortgage bonds can be issued, without impairing the rights of the holders of those issued for the purposes of the mortgage.

The mortgage of October 1, 1889, providing for consolidated first mortgage bonds was executed to retire the bonds issued under the mortgage of 1886, and also for the purpose of extending the road.

This consolidated mortgage recognizes distinctly the priority of the bonds issued under the mortgage of 1886. It also recognizes the rights of the holders of these last mentioned bonds either to exchange their bonds for consolidated mortgage bonds, or to require the cash for them. It provides for the retention, in the hands of the trustees, of an amount of bonds issued under the consolidated mortgage equal in par value to the amount of bonds executed under the mortgage of 1886, not to be issued or sold, except to retire these bonds of 1886. And as the last named bonds are exchanged or purchased, provision is made that they shall not be cancelled, but be held (the coupons excepted) for the further security of the bonds of the consolidated mortgage. If the equity of the consolidated bonds were the same as the bonds of 1886, the retention of the last named bonds could not add to the security of the consolidated bonds. The only purpose of this retention of the exchanged or purchased bonds without cancellation must have been this: If they had been cancelled, every unsold or exchanged first mortgage bond would increase in value, because the number and amount of those entitled to share in the security would be diminished. This might not be of any advantage to the junior lien of the consolidated mortgage. But if the bonds remained uncancelled the rights of the holders of first mortgage bonds would not be impaired and the trustees of the consolidated mortgage would be subrogated or substituted to the rights of the bonds sold or exchanged, in

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which advantage all the consolidated bonds would share.

There is another provision of the consolidated mortgage which has significance. When all the first mortgage bonds of 1886, have been exchanged or purchased, then they shall all be cancelled and the lien of the first mortgage shall be released. Evidently this is the means and the only means of giving the consolidated mortgage the first lien.

One other view may be taken of this case. The consolidated mortgage of 1889, evidently contemplates that the trustees under that mortgage can get possession of bonds of the several series, A. B. and C., only by negotiating with and contracting and agreeing with the holders of these bonds. To effect this, these trustees are authorized either to exchange the bonds or to sell their own bonds and buy the bonds of these series. In no other way is provision made for the acquisition of these first mortgage bonds by them or of the enjoyment by them of a share in their lien. The trustee of the consolidated mortgage therefore, and his cestuis que trust, the bondholders under that mortgage, have no claim whatever to a share in the lien of the mortgage of 1886, except such share as represents bonds of 1886, held by the trustees as exchanged for consolidated bonds or purchased with the proceeds of the sale of such bonds.

The North State Improvement Company and the other holders of consolidated mortgage bonds contend that the provisions of the mortgage of 1886, securing, in some circumstances, a sale of the railroad property by divisions is ultra vires and void, and that this is the first mortgage.

It may well be doubted if the holders of bonds under the consolidated mortgage can maintain this position. They hold and have proved their bonds and rely on their mortgage as their security. The equities they have been seeking to enforce, are the equities of this mortgage. And the mortgage in express and unequivocal language recognizes the validity of the mortgage of 1886, and declares that it is subject to that mortgage. (Benson vs. LaCrosse Railroad Company, 2 Wallace 282; Jerome vs. McCarter, 94 U. S., 734; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. American Water Works, 36 U. S., app 572).

It may also well be questioned if this mortgage be ultra vires, the objection can be taken by these bondholders, the State remaining silent. (5th Thompson on Corporations Section 6033, and the case of St. Louis Drug Company vs. Robinson, 81, Mo., quoted by him.)

What is this objection that the mortgage is ultra vires? It is not that the railroad company had no power to mortgage its property. That power is expressly granted. Nor is it that in mortgaging separate divisions of the road, it violated the express word of the Act, for there are no such express provisions in the Act. The argument is that in mortgaging separate divisions, the intent and purpose, the policy of the Act was violated. This is a question of construction, and courts are loath to hold an Act ultra vires and so defeat vested interests bona fide acquired, if a legal wrong will be accomplished. (Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow, 63 N. Y., 62; Bath Gaslight Company vs. Claffey, 151 N. Y., 24.)

Is the provision of this mortgage, that there be separate liens on the several divisions, warranted by law? The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is made up of several distinct railroads created under separate charters, each at the date of consolidation enjoying its own franchise, and each of them having its own liens for labor and construction. The road itself was originally the Western Railroad, and it was gradually built, with extensions from time to time allowed by the general assembly, starting from Fayetteville. The Act of 16th of February, 1865, provided for an eastern division and a western division of this road, and required a lien on each of these divisions severally to secure certain bonds made by the State in aid of the road. This is the distinct recognition by the State that divisional mortgages are not against her policy. "The only authoritative and admissible credence of the public policy of a State on any given subject are its constitution, laws and judicial decisions." (Swann vs. Swann, 21 Fed. Rep. 299.)

The reason for the adoption of this feature in this mortgage is not hard to find. When it was executed there was a completed road in actual and successful operation between Greensboro and the South Carolina line. We can safely say that it had bonds in existence secured by a lien on its road. These bonds had to be retired. The B. division was only in process of construction. The C. division was not yet be begun. An exchange and surrender of bonds could be more easily effected if the new bonds covered the same property. The money raised upon the bonds of the B and C. divisions respectively was applied to the completion of the division for which it was raised. This seemed attractive. Whatever may have been the reason, this separation of the divisions in the mortgage does not impair the validity of the mortgage. (Pullan vs. C. & C. R. R. Co., Federal Cases 11, 461; 4 Bissell 35; Joy vs. Jackson vs. Michigan Plankroad Company, 11 Mich., 155; Campbell vs. Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, 2 Woods, 263.)

It has been urged with great earnestness and power that a sale by division would be futile. That under the law of North Carolina the franchise being an indivisible unit, could not under a sale be separated, and passed to two or more purchasers of the several parts. And the franchise of this corporation is for a single road from the mountains to the sea.

Unassisted by any decision of the supreme court of North Carolina, this court must reach its own conclusion on the point. The statute law of North Carolina does not in every case provide for the continued existence of the franchise of a railroad corporation, whose property has been sold under foreclosure. Section 698 of The Code, it is true, provided for such continuance, but that is not the only provision. Whenever such foreclosure shall take place, the purchaser takes the property and may with its associates obtain corporate powers under section 1936, but the corporation so framed is a new corporation, with the powers, franchises and privileges, and subject to all the provisions of the general law. The language of the statute is clear and unambiguous. It is in these words: Section 1936, Code of North Carolina, 1883: Whenever the purchaser or purchasers of real estate, track and fixtures of any railroad has heretofore been sold or may hereafter be sold by virtue of any mortgage executed by such corporation, shall acquire title to the same in the manner prescribed by law, such purchaser or purchasers may associate with him or them any number of persons and make and acknowledge and file articles of association as prescribed in this chapter, such purchaser or purchasers and their associates shall thereupon be a new corporation, with all the powers, privileges and franchises and subject to all the provisions of this chapter."

As has been said, the problem is how shall all this property bound in this complicated way by different liens be sold, and when sold how shall the proceeds be divided?

The testimony submitted by the special master presents the different answers made by experts to the last part of this problem. These answers are all based on estimates and conjecture and these depend upon the result of figures, it must be confessed not a certain mode of reaching conclusions.

The usual and perhaps the best mode of ascertaining the value of property at judicial sales is by public auction. If conducted fairly and openly, with no abnormal obstacles, this mode of sale can ascertain and fix more nearly its then existing value. It is not perfect, but it is nearer to perfection than any other. Were each division put up separately the result would establish its market value. If the aggregate sales by division exceeded the amount bid for the entire trunk line, afterwards put up as a whole, the question would be solved. If, however, the trunk line should bring more than the aggregate of the bids on the divisions, we would have a pretty sure evidence of comparative value.

But the recent hostile legislation in North Carolina tends to defeat this course. The legislature of that state at its last session has passed an act evidently aimed at a sale of this railroad property. It may be that this effort would prove fruitless, either because the act itself would have no constitutional force if applied to the bonds in this suit, or because from inadvertence or some other cause, the wrong section of the code was amended. Be this as it may, it is clear that were this property put up for sale by divisions, every bidder would believe that if his bid were accepted, he would be called upon to litigate his right to secure a franchise as a common carrier for any corporation formed to operate the part of the property purchased. This would inevitably chill the sale. The risk and expense of the litigation would become an element in the bid. The result would by no means show the actual market value of the property put up. These considerations must have great weight with the court, whose sole object must be to secure for the parties in this cause, the best result for the property in which they have an interest.

After much anxiety and with great reluctance, the court feels itself confined to a sale of the property as a whole, not including the rolling stock which is governed by its own rule. The decretal order will so provide.

After careful consideration of the testimony and an examination of the data upon which the experts based their opinion, the proceeds of sale after deducting all charges superior to the lien of the mortgage, will be divided as follows:

To the bonds upon Division A, 55 per cent.

To the bonds upon Division B, 19 per cent.

To the bonds upon Division C, 19 4-10 per cent.

To the bonds having the first lien on the branches, 6 6 10 per cent.

Let provision be made for this in the decretal order.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,
Circuit Judge.

31st March, 1897.

Corporations in Business and Politics.

New York World.)

When ex-President Harrison says that nearly the whole business of the country is done by corporations, and that their organization was invited by the people themselves, he states a fact which no one is disposed to ignore. He might have added the work of these corporations has been in the main highly beneficial, and that no other form of organization yet devised is so effective as the incorporated joint stock company.

The complaint which is made, and made with reason, is not against corporations in general, but against the lawless and fraudulent acts of such corporations as attempt to take advantage of public necessities or to control public policies.

It is on this latter score that the public is most embittered. The people have seen their authority usurped by great combinations, arrogating to themselves the control of courts, Legislature and Congresses. This has gone on from year to year until to the majority of Americans it seems intolerable. They welcome the decision of the Supreme Court for this reason. All they ask is that corporations "shall go out of the governing business" and submit to the laws. No one demands more than that, nor is American public sentiment likely to be satisfied with less.

A Contrast.

Winston Sentinel.)

There is a country in America where there is scarcely a tramp and where no railroad is in a receiver's hands; where laborers are all employed and wages are increasing. That country is not the United States, but Mexico. In the latter country they have the coinage of silver, while here, by denying silver coinage the money volume is contracted, prices fall and hundreds of thousands of people are on the verge of starvation.

Men are leaving the United States and going to Mexico. They would not do so if they were contented at home. When Prof. Ross, of Stanford University, declared that the gold standard means chronic hard times he was not taken at his word by men who thought they understood the money question. Now these men are beginning to believe it.

Unfortunately, prices have continued to fall since election. Falling prices mean more insolvent merchants and a larger number of impoverished farmers. Yet in the silver standard countries prices have not fallen and all such countries are prosperous to day.

The single gold standard is a good thing to the capitalist out of debt. To the mass of producers, laborers and tradesmen it is a calamity.

Has Mr. Gladstone Triumphed?

New York Sun.)

It is less than a week since Mr. Gladstone put forth his eloquent manifesto on behalf of the Cretans and of Greece, yet already reports are current that the precise solution of the problem recommended by him is likely to be adopted. Two London newspapers have published, under reserve, it is true, a telegram from Paris, according to which the Sultan himself, fearful of the effect of the appeal on public opinion in England, France and Italy, has suggested that King George of Greece, through a commissioner nominated by him, shall occupy and administer the Government of Crete, Turkey simply reserving her imperial rights in the island. What is this but the very arrangement advocated by Mr. Gladstone in his memorable letter to the Duke of Westminster?

It will be remembered that in his magnificent deliverance, which was as remarkable for close reasoning and sober sense as for its mastery of the emotions, Mr. Gladstone points out that the Greeks had placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength by declining to stand on an abstract objection to the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, should this be insisted on by the powers. With that abstract objection waived he thought that an accommodation of conflicting views and claims would be entirely possible. Why should not Crete, he asked, be autonomously united with Greece and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement, as he reminded us, would be by no means without example. It is well known that, ever since the Congress of Berlin, Bosnia and Herzegovinia have been administered by Austria, yet they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. The same thing is true of Eastern Roumania; it has been incorporated with Bulgaria, so far as administration is concerned, yet it still pays a tribute to the Porte. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain; indeed, European history is full of cases in which, while paramount sovereignty over a given territory was vested in one State, the secondary or subordinate lordship over the same tract has been exercised by another. Mr. Gladstone not only quoted the case of Cyprus as a precedent for the method of dealing with Crete, but he also gave expression to the satisfaction he should feel, were it granted him, before the close of his long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic relations with their brethren of the Greek kingdom and of Crete. That is just the sort of aspiration that we should expect from a Philhellenist, who, at a much earlier stage of his career, brought about the annexation of the Ionian Islands of Greece.

Should such a solution of the problem troubling the great powers be eventually accepted, we shall witness an impressive vindication of Mr. Gladstone's assertion, that Greece, which some seemed disposed to treat as a criminal and a disturber of the peace, did, in truth, confer by her bold action a great service upon Europe. She it was who made it possible to palter with this question of Crete as the great powers to their shame have paltered with the blood stained question of Armenia. It was the little kingdom of Greece which extricated the Cretan question from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it in the order of the day for definite solution.

Special Term of Cumberland Court.

As will be seen by a notice by Clerk of the Court, Cyrus Murphy, in another column, Judge Sutton orders a special term of the criminal court of Cumberland county to convene Monday, the 3rd of May.

Judge Sutton recognizes Clerk of Superior Court Murphy as clerk of the criminal court, and this amounts virtually to his appointment to that position.

Car Derailed.

The Wilmington Messenger of Wednesday says that the passenger train on the C. F. & Y. V., due there Tuesday evening, ran over and killed a cow near the junction with the track of the Wilmington bridge company, on the Point Peter side. The engine, tender and mail car passed over the cow safely, but the second-class coach was derailed. Nobody was hurt.

Gambling on Hauls.

Friday morning several young men from town were watching some fishermen seining for shad in the Cape Fear. The first catch was a good one, including four shad, two big rock fish and three horse fish. The town boys offered one dollar for the catch from the next haul, and were promptly taken up. When the sein was taken in, one big-little sucker was the only occupant. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

District Appointments.

It was rumored in the North Carolina colony at Washington last week that Henry C. Dockery was to be appointed Marshal of this District, Oscar Spears District Attorney, and Carl Duncan Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

The Dingly high protection Tariff Bill passed the House of Representatives Wednesday by a vote of 205 to 121.

An amendment was added to the bill making the duties effective to-day.

Death of a Veteran.

Benjamin Knight, an aged ex-Confederate soldier of this county, died Friday night at the Soldiers' Home in Raleigh. He was formerly a citizen of this county, and was a brave member of Company H, 13th Regiment.

Did not Know His County.

A colored man applied at the Register of Deeds' office Thursday afternoon for a marriage license, who could not tell what county he lived in. He said he did not know whether Cumberland was a township of Moore, or Moore a township of Cumberland. When told that Cumberland was a county all by itself he then said that he guessed he lived in Cumberland.

One colored man who recently applied for license could not tell the name of either his mother or father, and had to return home to find out.

Fooled Both.

Wednesday morning a lady made a dummy man out of her husband's clothes and placed it under the bed. When the servant went up to the room, she saw the dummy in the looking glass and ran out of the house screaming at the top of her voice. She finally recovered enough to send for an officer, and constable Maultsby soon arrived post haste. By this time the whole neighborhood was on the scene, greatly excited. The officer ran us stairs, and when he hauled out the "man" and found "him" to be a dummy, he did not say a word, while the multitude below sang "just tell them that you saw him and we will know the rest."

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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HIRES Rootbeer
is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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April 29, 1880. tf

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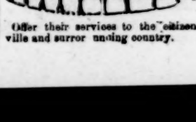
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
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JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—*it's Ayers.*

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 8, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1901

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A NEW VIEW OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

We believe we have in the past called attention to the tremendous part which the Beecher family had played in the drama of emancipation and in the defeat of the South in the civil war. It is probably generally known that Mrs. Beecher Stowe's famous book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been translated into every civilized language, and that more copies of it have been printed and sold than of any other book except the Bible. It is the common belief, also, that it had more to do with inciting the John Brown murders and treason, and so bringing on the war, than any other single thing.

We believe we have also in the past referred to the decisive effect which Mr. Beecher's assault on the British monarchy *via* Manchester, produced in restraint of the then impending recognition of the South.

Ever since Villiers, Peel, Cobden and Bright, members of Parliament from Manchester, won their great victory in the abrogation of the "Corn Laws," in 1846, what is known as the "Manchester school of politicians" has dictated the policy of the British empire. Apart from the great ability of these leaders and their successors, their strength lay in the backing of the highly civilized millions of that commercial and industrial district. Mr. Beecher, as the representative of the commercial North, in his celebrated Manchester speech, appealed to the prejudices of these people as against the aristocracy. He thus overcame what those millions had regarded as their paramount interest, viz: the prosperity of that part of the United States which supplied the raw material for their cotton mills. That point gained, the all-powerful voice of Manchester addressed the British throne; the recognition of the Confederacy which the Queen and the French Emperor were upon the point of promulgating, was withheld; and Mr. Beecher's Yankees won the battle.

So it came about, as we believe we have said on the former occasion referred to, that it was Mr. Beecher's sister who incited the war against the South, and Mr. Beecher himself who changed what would have been the South's victory into defeat.

But while all this is so, it is not at all certain that if the Lancashire and Yorkshire masses had read Uncle Tom's Cabin aright, they would have yielded to Mr. Beecher's persuasive eloquence. We find a very new view of the story of that famous and fatal book in the Atlanta Constitution. This we subjoin and commend to the careful consideration of students of this important question.

Says the Constitution:

"C. V. R. Ludington writes to the New York World from Monticello, N. Y., to correct some statements made by that paper in regard to an old negro woman who died in that region.

"The woman was a slave until slavery was abolished by the law in the State of New York. When that event occurred, she elected to remain in the family of her former master. When she became too old and feeble to work, the family built her a little house on the place and furnished her with food and raiment. Later, becoming more and more enfeebled, she elected to go to the almshouse. When she died she was given a funeral by her former master's family and was buried in the family burial ground.

"Mr. Ludington recites these facts with something of a flourish, and concludes his recital by saying that if such a condition had existed in the South 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would not have been written and our civil war postponed for a hundred years. Considering the real state of affairs that existed in the South, this remark makes a dismal ending to a rather peculiar story.

"In the first place a superannuated slave never knew what an almshouse was except by hearsay. Not one of them would have chosen the poorhouse as a place of refuge in their old age. They remained with their masters to the end and were most tenderly cared for. When emancipation came, the great majority of the Southern people were reduced to such straits that they found it difficult to procure food for themselves. But such as they had, they freely divided with the negroes who elected to remain with them. This is a matter of history.

"In the second place, we do not believe that Mr. Ludington has ever read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We advise him to do so, and to read it carefully. We might very well give the same advice to many southern people, especially to those who seem to have formed the opinion that the book is a bitter attack on southern slavery and southern slave owners. The essence of the book is a protest against slavery, but if southern slavery needed any justification it is to be found in the picture of it drawn in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' That is our remembrance of the book, though we have not read it for years.

"But if a narrow or sectional moral is in the book it is easy to find it, and we take pleasure in giving Mr. Ludington a cue to it. Slavery was all right so long as only southern men owned the slaves, but Mrs. Stowe pointed out that it was possible for a man from Vermont (or any other northern state) to come south and go into the business. And right there the trouble began. In her mind's eye, Mrs. Stowe saw Legree, the Vermonter, come to the south, and the instinct of her genius told her what would likely happen. So she seized her pen and set it down in black and white. The monster from Vermont was not only possible, but probable, therefore—down with slavery!

"This on Mr. Ludington's theory that if the southern people had treated their negroes humanely—permitting them to go to the poorhouse in their old age—'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would never have been written and our civil war postponed a hundred years. As a matter of fact, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was directed, not against negro slavery in the south, but against the possibilities that permitted monsters from Vermont and the outlying region to come down here and mistreat the negroes.

"This is a view that has not been very widely discussed, but it is full of interest, and the interest will grow on investigation."

LET US HAVE THE TRUTH.

We find in the regular Washington correspondence of several of our State contemporaries the following, under date from Washington of March 26th:

"Whether the administration will make any use of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court sustaining the Sherman anti-trust law and including railway pools and agreements within its scope, is a question that many men in Congress are much interested in. It was maintained by Mr. Cleveland's two Attorney Generals—Olney and Harmon—that nothing could be done under the Sherman law because of the decisions of courts against its validity. Now that the highest court has reversed those decisions and declared the law valid, there is an opportunity for this administration to clear itself of the charge of being too friendly to the trusts, by vigorously prosecuting them, if it isn't afraid to do so."

The particular clipping which gave us the words just quoted was taken from our excellent contemporary, the Alamance Gleaner. But several others of our State exchanges, as said above, contained the same item in their last week's letter from the Federal capital. The statements contained therein accord entirely with our recollection of the attitude of Mr. Cleveland's administration towards the trusts. Indeed during the greater part of his administration—to-wit, during Mr. Olney's incumbency of the Attorney Generalship—the New York World and other influential papers were continually inquiring why Mr. Olney didn't prosecute the trusts under the ample laws provided therefor, and, finding that nothing could move Mr. Olney, an appeal by them was then addressed to the President himself, to require his attorney general to do his sworn duty. According to our recollection, an absolutely deaf ear was turned to all these appeals. No one in authority condescended to explain why Mr. Cleveland's administration would not obey the law by taking steps to compel obedience to this law, though several newspaper statements appeared to the effect that Mr. Cleveland and his man Olney had found that the Federal laws against trusts were of no value, and that no action under them by the Attorney General could be sustained. Are we not right? That is our recollection very distinctly; and here now comes this corroboration in the statement from Washington in the letter of March 26th quoted above.

All this being so, what we want to ascertain is the ground upon which certain other of our contemporaries are now calling attention to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, handed down since the Cleveland administration got out of power, as something to be credited to Mr. Cleveland. If Mr. Cleveland really appointed Mr. Peckham a Justice of the Supreme Court in order that he might adjudicate against the railroads and in favor of the States, we should like to know this in order to set that off against the act of another Judge, appointed by Mr. Cleveland, who has reversed the plain precepts of the Constitution, as they used to be understood, to place an indignity upon a State in favor of a railroad.

Our own impression is that a danger lurks behind the Supreme Court's decision of the most momentous kind. Our reason for saying this is that we read, the other day, in a great Northern newspaper of the mugwump variety, a Cleveland organ in the late campaign, a suggestion that if combinations of capitalists in restraint of commerce between the States can be broken up by a Supreme Court decision to the effect that they are unlawful, then combinations of laborers for self protection—strikers, for example—can be broken up on the same ground, if only they be engaged in labor upon the vehicles of inter State commerce. That is what the Cleveland organ said. Let us watch the unfolding, if its suggestion should turn out to be other than an idle threat.

But, by all means, let us know if we owe Mr. Cleveland any thanks for his course while in office in relation to trusts.

Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that Justice Peckham is not the bolter and disorganizer Peckham, whose appointment the President tried so hard to get confirmed and against which Vance and the loyal Democrats voted, nor yet the inconsequential Peckham that made a laughing-stock of himself in this State, last Fall, as a whooper-up of the 575 Palmer and Buckner bolters.

"PROTECTION RUN MAD."

We began three years ago to point out the undemocratic character of the free raw material proposition which Mr. Cleveland and the mugwumps were endeavoring to foist upon the Democratic party as Democratic doctrine. We are glad to see that a number of the straight Democrats in Congress—we mean those whose course in the late campaign was devoid of Clevelandism—are vigorously taking this important matter up in their speeches upon the present tariff bill. The Atlanta Constitution gave in its Sunday issue a number of letters from leading members of the House upon this subject. Here is an interesting extract from that of Mr. Swanson, of Virginia:

"The democratic party has always and uniformly maintained, until it came under the influence of Mr. Cleveland's peculiar views, that the tariff was a tax and should be adjusted as any other system of taxation; that it should be devised with a view solely of providing revenue and with the bestowal of no benefits to any one. This was the predominating idea in the Walker tariff, which has been considered the model from a democratic standpoint. This being true, the duties should be adjusted as far as possible to make the people pay the tax in proportion to their capacity to pay. Thus a fundamental idea has been with the democracy to have the duties light upon necessities and heavy upon the luxuries.

"Mr. Cleveland endeavored to make tariff reform popular with the manufacturers of New England and the north. To do this he made it one of the fundamental principles of his tariff reform that all raw materials should be on the free list. The result and the object of this is to extend greater benefits and bounties to the manufacturers. A manufacturer's ideal tariff is to give him all his materials free of duty and protect his finished product; or, in other words, let him buy in the markets of the world with all the competition possible and sell in a protected market free from all competition.

"This is protection run mad. For protection is simply taking from the many and giving to the few. A tariff of the kind indicated simply doubles the bounties and benefits to the manufacturers.

"It should be noted also that when an article is put upon the free list no duty is derived therefrom, and hence the import duty upon articles on the dutiable list must be enhanced on account of this. Thus the manufacturer recognizes that when no ex tends the free list for the raw material he uses, he increases the tariff on his finished product.

"The democratic contention has been that the manufacturer, by the bounties given him, has grown rich at the expense of the consumer. A tariff carrying all through the raw material idea simply doubles the bounties and gives to the manufacturer that which the democracy has always condemned. The consumer is interested in getting the finished product at a low price, which cannot be done when all the duties are collected from that and none from the raw materials.

"I do not favor protection in any shape, form or fashion, and I am opposed to this raw material idea, because it is protection run mad—protection in its worst shape and form.

"Some raw materials should, I think, be on the free list—that is, those controlled in this country by trusts and combines. No duty should be imposed in a tariff bill that in any way aids trusts and combines, whether on the raw materials or the finished products. This should be fundamental with the democracy.

"As long as the tariff is continued as a system of taxation the democratic party should adhere to its tradition of adjusting it for revenue and as a system of taxation, and this cannot be done by adopting what is known in the north as the free raw material idea."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read the article on Australian Federation. It looks as if our antipodean fellow humans were as skittish about putting their necks in a tight Federal noose as our ancestors at Hillsborough.

Australian Federation

Philadelphia Record.

The unanimity of the delegates to the Australian Federal Convention, now in session at Adelaide, South Australia, makes the outlook seem quite hopeful for the creation of some sort of federal bond between the Australian colonies. The resolutions adopted by the Convention, of course, contain only the outlines for a Federal Australian Constitution; and in the course of the settlement of the details of the compact differences of view will, in the nature of things, have to be reconciled and compromises made. The main points agreed upon are the establishment of a Federal Parliament, which is to have exclusive power to impose customs and excise duties and to control the combined military and naval forces of the colonies; the provision for absolute freedom of trade and intercourse between the citizens and States of the Confederation, and the creation of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal of the colonies. A common Executive, who shall be a Governor General (to be appointed by the British Crown), has also been provided for.

All of these provisions make for union. On the other hand, the resolution to reserve unimpaired all the powers, privileges and territory of the various colonies is a concession to the opponents of Federation. Western Australia and Queensland include under their jurisdiction part of the territory of the Australian Continent. In population, however, these two colonies are very much behind Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania; and the fears of the inhabitants of the larger but thinly populated sections that their special interests might be jeopardized by the votes of the more densely settled districts, and that their vast tracts of unoccupied land might be administered without reference to their own particular desires, have been the most formidable obstacles to the realization of the plans of the Australian Federationists. Indeed, so unpopular is the Federation idea in Queensland that no delegates were sent to the Convention at Adelaide by that colony. The Convention undoubtedly expected that the large concession which has been made to particularism by the resolution quoted above would overcome the hostility of Queensland and induce her to come into the proposed confederacy. Perhaps these expectations will not be disappointed. At any rate, it is tolerably certain that a Federal bond as firm as that between the States of our Union, or even as that between the colonies which constitute the Dominion of Canada, cannot at present be forged to hold together the members of the proposed Australian Federation. Nevertheless, it would be a noteworthy achievement if the foundations should be laid for the future United States of Australia by the consolidation of the antipodean colonies into a military and customs union—which is as much as can reasonably be hoped for at this time.

Those Six and a Half Million Votes

From the Speech of Congressman Samuel M. McCall (Rep., Mass.) in the debate on the Dingley bill.

Our manufacturers and business men want a Tariff law which will stand. They are weary of being forever upon the rack, of passing through the crucible of tariff agitation every four years, and of having the price of every article of the commerce and trade of this great country constantly in danger of change by tariff legislation. What they long for is industrial peace and a settled and permanent order, so that they can mature their plans for years in the future, instead of working from hand to mouth and skulking between Presidential elections. We should be careful not to put in any of the schedules of our law an invitation to further agitation or place there the germs of a new reaction. The course of moderation is the course of safety. Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that any tariff we may pass will stand, and that there is not a good deal of vitality left in the Democratic party. I know it is not orthodox to say this. I know it is more in accordance with the precedence to parade that ancient pretense which has done service for one party or the other after each of the last four Presidential contests, and has been disproved by each recurring election, that the beaten party has had its day. Notwithstanding the fact that 1,000,000 Democrats voted for Mr. McKinley, Mr. Bryan still received 6,500,000 votes. Let us then take counsel of our reason. Let us pass a law with a mod rate but sufficient measure of protection, and not put weapons in the hands of our adversaries and by resorting to any extremes alleniate those splendid allies who came to us from the Democratic party.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

The Crazy Republicans.

New York World.)

The retroactive clause of the Dingley bill may or may not be unconstitutional. It is certainly absurd, unjust and destructive. If enacted it would be about the most troublesome statute that officials were ever called upon to administer.

It proposes to put a law into effect before it is enacted and even before it is at all certain that it ever will be enacted. It proposes to nullify existing law in advance of its repeal. It proposes to subject business to burdens that existing law does not impose and to collect taxes again upon goods that have once paid all the taxes imposed by law.

There is not the least probability that any new tariff bill can become law before July or August. But this retroactive clause threatens every person who may import goods before that time, and pay the legal duties upon them, with the necessity of paying in addition duties that cannot now be legally charged. It threatens every purchaser of goods with a fine for having bought them at the market price.

The manufacturer who has bought free wool and made it into dress fabrics and sold it at a fair profit is liable to have his profit converted into loss by a later levy of Dingley duties. And if he cannot pay, the woman who wears a gown made of his goods will be liable to the mulct.

Could anything be more absurd or detrimental than this?

The retroactive clause will never become law of course. To suppose otherwise would be to assume that Congress and the President have gone stark, staring mad. But the threat of it is a paralyzing influence upon business.

Will any manufacturer making goods under present laws dare sell them at present prices? Will he not either add the prospective Dingley duties in the fear that he may have to pay them, or shut down his factory while waiting to find out "where he is at?" In either case a grievous wrong will be done to the people without the compensation of a single dollar of extra revenue to the government.

The same thing is true of importers and their customers. This extraordinary proposal to put a law into operation before it is enacted threatens the entire business of the people with chaos.

If there were any serious intention to enact the clause, a business panic would be the next number on the programme. But there is no such intention. The thing is what is commonly known as "a great big bluff." But its influence for evil is immeasurable, and the voters will very certainly exact an accounting for the evil at the hands of its authors.

The Remedy—Justice!

New York World.

The Supreme Court in its recent decision and ex President Harrison in his address both recognize the truth that the discontent among the people, and even their anger at existing conditions, have not been without reason.

Such deep and pervasive dissatisfaction as the last election revealed must have had a tangible cause. It was not bred from nothing. It did not come out of the air. It was due to actual wrongs and evils.

Says Justice Peckham in reciting the history of the anti trust legislation: "These trusts, it was stated, had assumed an importance and had acquired a power which were dangerous to the whole country. * * * Many of them had rendered themselves offensive by the manner in which they exercised the great power which combined capital gave them."

And Gen Harrison declared that "five-sixths of the voters of the country favor a revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds, and putting other restraints upon them." * * * *

As we said yesterday, the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Anti Trust law is therefore highly conservative, instead of destructive, as some of the allied corporations seemed to think. It assures the people that they will not look in vain to the law for protection and to the courts for justice. The short sighted capitalists who are disturbed by this decision ought rather to rejoice that the high tribunal which stands as the bulwark alike of personal and of property rights has restored in the minds of the dissatisfied people confidence in the power of law and the integrity of the courts.

The remedy for injustice is justice. The cure for the smart of wrongs is the safe guarding of rights. The best protection of property is not the constable or the militia, but the respect engendered by equal laws.

Russia's Waiting Game.

From "The Progress of the World," in April Review of Reviews.

Sooner or later Russia expects to acquire Constantinople and the Bosphorus; and, if not to annex the little principalities of the Balkans, she expects at least to hold them all under the sort of moral subjection in which she now holds Montenegro. Russia's is a waiting game. Her agents are scattered everywhere throughout the Balkan states and provinces, and her influence is gradually but surely obtaining control over the destinies of the whole Turkish empire. It is the Russian theory that the longer the nominal integrity of the Ottoman empire can be maintained, the larger will be Russia's share when the sham structure goes to pieces. In the attitude of the great powers, German, Russian, and Austrian influence has been most unmistakably against Greece, while the English, French, and Italian governments have acted with the three arbitrary Kaisers with evident reluctance and misgivings. It is to be remembered that in England, France, and Italy, governments rest upon public opinion. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals upset Disraeli's government in 1876 on the question of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The Italian government was not very long ago overthrown on the issues involved in the Abyssinian campaign. The French chambers are sensitive to the opinion of the country, and the ministry cannot survive strong disapproval. But Russia, Germany, and Austria are governed differently. In matters of foreign policy the three Emperors and their immediate advisers acknowledge no popular or parliamentary control. Germany is the more ostentatiously supporting the Czar, because of the embarrassment in which France is placed. There is an immense public opinion in France that loves liberty, feels a sentimental attachment for the cause of the Greeks, and sympathizes with the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the views of the English and Italian Liberals. But, on the other hand, France clings to the outward appearance of a strong alliance with Russia. Germany, which would like to be on good terms with Russia,—to annoy France if for no other reason,—has no troublesome scruples about liberty and the Hellenic cause, and is only too eager to abet the plans of St, Petersburg.

Naturally fair complexions would be the rule rather than the exception, as unfortunately it is at present, if the ladies would wholly abandon cosmetics, and more generally keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only reliable blood purifier.

What Might Have Been the Issue of 1896.

Dunn Union.)

* * * The railroad lease annulment is a republican issue, but yet it may be right; government by injunction is not democratic and is offensive to all citizens who believe in a free government of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." But we have before us an issue of more importance than these—that of reclaiming the State from the black-and tan crowd that are in possession of our State government, and the maintenance of white supremacy. We want only two words in our platform and on it we intend to stand —"White Supremacy"—the only safeguard of our commonwealth. We see the party now in power giving lucrative positions to disreputable negro politicians and placing white men under them. What kind of blood has a white man got in his veins who will accept a position under Jim Young, the recently appointed Fertilizer Inspector of the State? How will you populist and republican merchants feel next spring when Jim sends around his negro assistant to inspect your fertilizers? Will you meet him with open arms? You should, for he is one of your making. The democrats will feel indignant but will have to submit. These things must not be so long in North Carolina. The white men of the State must get together. And to this end every paper in the State should work, and now is the time to commence. Don't let the fire in the forge of "White Supremacy" slumber in the coals but let us keep it glowing. The white people who have the intelligence and pay the burdens of taxes, must rule North Carolina. Deliver us from any more such mobs, called a legislature, as met in Raleigh in January.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, '97.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued an address indorsing the appeal made by President Black, of the National Association of Democratic clubs, for a celebration of the 154th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of American democracy, on the 13th day of this month by all democratic organizations.

The tariff bill has been in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee long enough to make it certain that it is going to be cut and slashed very much by that committee, not to mention what will be done to it after it gets to the Senate. Republican Senators are very free in saying that the bill is not what it ought to be. That, of course, is not a sure sign that it will be bettered in the Senate, merely a sign that it will be very much changed. The clause making the duties imposed by the bill when it becomes a law collectable on all importations ordered after April 1, is generally regarded as merely a farcical scarecrow, set up to frighten timid importers.

There is some very lively kicking among the new comers at the working of Mr. McKinley's rule against reappointing men who held office under Harrison. When this rule was first announced the new comers were delighted, but they look at it differently now, when they see the ease with which the members of the "ex" brigade are quietly gathering up the good things. The re appointment of Mr. Palmer to be public printer was received with wry faces by the new comers, but when Mr. Palmer took charge of the Government Printing Office and reappointed W. H. Collins, Chief Clerk and H. P. Brian, foreman, words were uttered that cannot be printed in a family newspaper.

The selection of ex Representative Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents, a place he filled once before to the satisfaction of all those having dealings with the office, can scarcely be considered political, as Mr. Butterworth has expressed opinions upon the tariff and silver question that were a long ways from being in accord with those held by Mr. McKinley and the men who are dominating his administration and the republican party at this time. Mr. Butterworth's appointment can be credited to the friendship of Mr. McKinley for him, and to his eminent fitness for the place. All of his experience and wide knowledge of patent law and practice as well as the prestige given by his name will be needed by Mr. Butterworth to put the business of the Patent Office upon the high professional plane it should occupy.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, April 6, 1897.

Your correspondent regrets that Seventy-First should have lacked representation for the last two weeks on account of a hitch in our mail service; Tuesday does not always present facilities for transportation cityward, so that one finds it easy to believe that "we are all creatures of circumferences," whose bounds are sometimes so far-reaching as to be *unreachable*, if you will. But despite our non-appearance we are all right out here, and likely to become the most illustrious section of the county by reason of the people who propose to take up their abode with us. On the central plank road, on the eastern hill of the Hog Branch, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. H. Currie's residence, a building is in process of erection called Vance Hall, and the gentlemen who will occupy it are Davis, Madison and Vance —not shades of the departed, but real live men. We doubt if any other section of the State can claim so famous a trio.

The school taught by Mr. L. G. Caviness closed last Tuesday with very pleasant exercises, in which all the pupils acquitted themselves creditably. The prize offered to the one gaining the largest number of headmarks was won by Miss Janie Black. Mr. Caviness left for his home near Sanford Wednesday.

Rev. Hugh Craig, of Rowland, will begin a series of meetings at Galatia, on Monday night, the 12th. Rev. A. M. Hassell is expected to be here also, but in the event of his playing a game of *Bluff*, Rev. J. A. McMurray, of Smithfield, will assist Mr. Craig.

Miss Annie Belle Malloy's school at Glenvelo closed last week and Miss Malloy has returned to her home near Lumber Bridge.

Rev. Mr. Hough, of Rutherfordton, preached recently at Bethel and Galatia. The latter church has extended a call to Rev. David Fairley, which it is hoped he will accept.

Rev. Mr. Harrell, of Hope Mills, preached at the Baptist tabernacle near Carmichael's Mill on last Sunday.

We notice that a Robeson county farmer boasts corn up on the 31st of March; Mr. W. J. Gillis, a thrifty young farmer of our township, had corn up and didn't brag about it, either, fully a week earlier.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Spring Requires

That the impurities which have accumulated in your blood during the winter shall be promptly and thoroughly expelled if good health is expected. When the warmer weather comes these impurities are liable to manifest themselves in various ways and often lead to serious illness. Unless the blood is rich and pure that tired feeling will afflict you, your appetite will fail and you will find yourself "all run down." Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the system, drives out all impurities and makes pure, rich, healthy blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and the best spring medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's.

QUEWHIFFLE NEWS.

The "Dispensary" is the much talked subject here nowadays. For our part we think it ought to have a fair test.

Mr. D. J. Currie went to Cameron last week on business.

Miss Carrie McLeod has a flourishing school at Glenwood Academy near Pike.

Miss Mary Anna McCallum, of Raeford, has been visiting Mr. J. T. Sinclair's family.

An unusual amount of stealing is being done in west Cumberland and upper Robeson now. Capt. John M. Graham secreted himself near his fodder stack one night recently to await the arrival of a nocturnal visitor whose visits were so destructive to corn meal, peas, etc. The Captain did not have long to wait before he saw what he considered a violator of the eighth commandment. He thereupon welcomed him with both barrels of his gun. It is needless to say that the thief found this too warm a reception and named himself "levi." Mr. D. Newton Leslie also had a large sum of money, besides valuable papers, stolen from his house.

Dr. Henry L. Smith's lecture at Raeford Institute was very well attended Sunday night, though the inclement weather kept many at home. We have never heard the subject, "Christian Education," so well and ably discussed.

Quite a number of our young people attended the lecture Sunday night. W. C. Currie, the grand Arch "Hustler of Quewhiffle," was very prominent among the number.

We don't ever expect to see Quewhiffle on a "Boom," but we must claim to be making slow steady progress. The facts will warrant the statement that our people are fast turning to farming as an occupation—a hopeful omen.

KIP KIMPTON.

PARKTON ITEMS

We should never advise unless we first consider how it would be taken.

Rev. A. E. C Pittman filled his regular appointment here last Sunday. Notwithstanding the gloomy weather, a large crowd was present.

Mrs. Dr. Wellons, of Four Oaks, is visiting her sister and son at this place.

We are very glad to state that Capt. S. J. Cobb, who was taken very sick on last Sunday night, is very much better.

The entertainment given last Friday night at the residence of Mr. Neill McNeill's in honor of Misses Brown and Whitehead, of Fayetteville, was very much enjoyed by all who attended.

Rumor says the wedding bells will ring in Parkton in the near future.

The two children of Mr. D. L. Ross, who have been very sick with pneumonia, are improving rapidly.

The painters are putting the finishing touch on Mr. J. T. Nicholson's handsome residence.

See that it is there!

This is the trade-mark which is on the wrapper (salmon-colored) of every bottle of the genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION. Be sure this is on the package, and that nothing else is palmed off on you when you ask for it.

Nothing has been made that equals it to give strength and solid flesh to those who are run down or emaciated.

Your doctor will tell you that it is the one food for all those whose weight is below the standard of health.

Put up in 50 cts. and $1.00 sizes, and sold by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

Everyone enjoyed the excellent addresses of Prof. Smith, of Davidson College. Dr. Smith is an enthusiastic teacher of Natural Science, and we congratulate his students.

Misses Kate and Mary Gainey, Eliza McDiarmid and Maj. Murdock McLauchlin were among the visitors present Sunday.

Miss Rebecca McArthur is visiting relatives in Cumberland.

Mr. Alfred McLeod, after intense suffering of a day and night, was relieved and carried to his home in Lumberton

The students in school here speak highly of Dr. Stamps' lecture on bones.

Mrs. Gainey has returned home to the regret of the many friends she has made while here.

Mrs. Thos. McLeod, of Shannon, died last week. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. P. R. Law.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

List of Jurors.

The following were drawn as jurors for the Criminal Court Term, May 3rd: R. D. Paterson, Little River; W. O. Cameron; M. D. Bethune, Hugh McDougald, Quewhiffle; W. Cain, J. W. Carter, Fred Bryant, Cedar Creek; M. J. Atkinson, J. E. Floyd, J. A. King, J. D. Scroggins, D. J. Campbell, John A. Steel, Jas Mozingo, B. F. Beasley, Cross Creek; M. R. Autry, Moses Evans, John H. Geddie, G. H. King, J. A. McLaurin, M. T. Autry, W. A. Bryant, Joel Matthews, Jr., Flea Hill; S. A. Wade, G. M. Thornton, W. J. Wade, James C. Seawell, Black River; R. H. Davis, N. B. Davis, Sam Toomer, Gray's Creek; J. E. Robinson, A. D. Beadsall, Beaver Dam; H. M. Fillyaw, Seventy-First; Sam Jones, W. H. Powell, John Faircloth, Rockfish.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands of households.

Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST

The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Three tramps were arrested for vagrancy Monday morning and put to work on the streets.

Mr. Walter L. Holt has purchased the Hinsdale lot adjoining Mr. Ed. Kyle's property on Haymount, and upon which he will shortly have constructed a handsome residence.

Confirmation Services.

Bishop Watson conferred the right of confirmation upon eleven candidates at St. John's Church at Sunday evening's service.

The Bishop preached the evening sermon, an able and scholarly discourse. He also held services at Christ Church, Rockfish, and St. Thomas', Hybart's Hill.

Judge Simonton in the City.

The Honorable Charles H Simonton, of Charleston, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, arrived in the city Sunday. The venerable jurist left Monday at 11 A. M. for Greensboro, where he goes to try the North Carolina Railroad injunction suit.

Fire in Upper Redbone.

Wednesday night Mr. T. C. Vann's slaughter house situated in Vann's wood's was burned to the ground. The loss was about one hundred dollars. It is thought that the building was set on fire by tramps, as this neighborhood is one of their favorite resting places.

Cumberland Courts.

On the 19th of this month Judge Cobble will hold a civil term of Cumberland court.

On the 3rd of May Judge Sutton will hold a special term of the criminal circuit court.

On May 19th Judge Cobble will again hold a civil term of Cumberland county court.

Wilmington's Whale.

A big whale was stranded high and dry on the Wrightsville beach last week. Hundreds of people are going down from Wilmington to see the monster. The Messenger says:

Some say it is a sperm whale and others that it is a Wright whale. A Messenger representative measured it yesterday. Its length is 35 feet and its width is 8 feet. The tail is 12 feet wide from point to point. Its fins are 4½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

SOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

NO. 1 FERTILIZERS.

10 Per Cent. Ammonia Richmond Trucker.

7 " " Carolina Trucker.

5 " " Virginia Trucker.

Celebrated Eureka Ammoniated Bone.

Sea Island Cotton Grower.

Southern Special Guano. Orient Complete Manure.

Columbia Soluble Guano. Acid Phosphate

Will be sold Low for Cash or Approved Paper.

J. B. STARR.

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

From observation, experience and inquiry we are convinced the Wheeler & Wilson is the best Sewing machine made. We have therefore accepted the agency for this machine and can offer a good trade on easy terms to parties in need of a high-grade machine. If called on at once we can make special arrangements as to terms. Don't miss an opportunity.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Saw-mill men will please note—we can use a few car loads of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc., and we are willing to make a fair exchange. If you desire a trade, let us know. Come and see us, or, if possible, we will visit you.

GOOD BELTING.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have made us agents for their Celebrated Rubber Belting. We will carry a stock of their goods. They have arranged so we can give you a high-grade belting at very little more cost than you have been paying for ordinary grades. Please remember this and try a belt from us at the first opportunity. We guarantee prices and quality,

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

We take Special Pride in our

Prescription Work.

We have every facility for proper dispensing. All Medicines of the highest standard of excellence and purity.

H. R. HORNE.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-Sheeting, Cotton Yarn

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

H. A. RANKIN

PLAINING MILL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA and YELLOW PINE.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, BALLUSTERS, MANTELS, FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, PARTITION MOULDINGS, ETC.

If you need anything in this line give me a trial. Have put in sash and door machinery and am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of mill work, promptly and at lowest prices. Mill on the C. F. & Y. V. and A. C. L. railroads. Convenient to loading cars.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 8, 1897.

Raleigh is going to try cinders for sidewalks. Ten carloads have been secured for the purpose.

Prof. W. L. Poteat, of the Natural Science chair of Wake Forest College, will lecture at the Baptist Church next Sunday morning and night. In the morning he will give his favorite lecture on "The Thirty Silent Years of Christ." These lectures will be a rare treat.

Building

Mr. H. L. Cook is having built on Mumford Street a neat four room cottage, which has already been rented. He wil build three more cottages on the same lot.

Meeting of the Bar.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Bar of Cumberland on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, to fix the calendar of cases for trial at April term.

New Homes.

Mr. J. J. Crosswell and family have moved into their new home on Rowan street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Strange have moved into their new house, also on Rowan street.

Vestrymen of St. John's.

On Easter Monday an election by ballot for twelve Vestrymen of St. John's Church will be held in the Parish House of that church from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M., under the supervision of the Rector and two assistants to be appointed by him.

On the Point of Resigning.

Judge Thomas H. Sutton commenced his judicial career Monday when he opened Halifax Criminal Court. The Judge left here Sunday apparently strong. We have it on good authority that Col. Sutton was so sick recently that he was on the point of sending in his resignation

The Special Master Here.

Special Master Eugene S. Martin and Attorney A. G. Ricaud, of Wilmington, are in the city, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Receiver of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. They will probably be here until Friday.

Both gentlemen are distinguished lawyers and they will receive a warm welcome from the members of the Fayetteville bar.

Would not Repeat the Experiment.

The five tramps Mayor Cook put to work on the streets Monday remained about 30 minutes and then shook the municipal dust from their feet at a lively pace, crossing the river bridge in a canter Tuesday morning six more tramps were taken before Col. Pemberton, mayor pro tem., and the Colonel gave them five minutes to cross the city line.

The Veterans' Meeting.

Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere of the meeting of Camp Fayetteville U. C. V., on Saturday next. We are requested to state that all Confederate veterans in good standing are invited to attend and to become members of the organization, which, in other States, is doing so much towards preserving the true history of things that occurred in the life of the Confederacy.

Death of Mrs. Wooddell.

Mrs. Eliza Wooddell, mention of whose illness was made in the OBSERVER several days ago, died at her home in Florence, Alabama, Saturday morning.

The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late John Stedman, Esq., has several brothers and sisters living in this State, among whom are Mrs. M. H. Robinson, Mrs. W. G. Hall and Misses Sue and Ella Stedman of this city and Mr. Jas. M. Stedman of Oxford.

The New Justices.

The act of 1897 relating to justices of the peace, says: "That the term of justices of the peace, elected under authority of section four of chapter one hundred and fifty seven of the public laws of 1895, shall begin as soon as they shall qualify, and end on the first Monday in December, 1898."

It further says: "That the acts and decisions of any justice of the peace who had qualified before the enactment of the act of 1897, are valid to all intents and purposes."

It will be remembered that a number of magistrates qualified and tried cases before their terms really commenced, and this act is intended to cover those cases.

The August Miller Case.

Several days ago August Miller, the tailor, skipped from the city, owing a number of debts and leaving a trail of general rascality behind. Out of his sudden departure a number of complicated law suits have arisen, owing to the numerous mortgages recorded against his property.

Mr. John Underwood has a claim and he is represented by Hon. J. G. Shaw and S. H. MacRae, Esq. The Standard Sewing Machine Company also has a claim, and they are represented by N. A. Sinclair, Esq., and H. L. Cook, Esq. There is still another claimant named Brand, and he is represented by Hon. Geo. M. Rose. They have got the Sheriff mixed up in it too and he is represented by Col. Broadfoot.

Wonderful Air Ship.

The Wilmington papers of Tuesday morning contain vivid accounts of a remarkable object flying over that city Monday night. This is, no doubt, the same strange object that has been seen recently flying over other cities. The Messenger says:

"Hundreds of people were out on the streets and wharves last night, looking at a brilliant floating mass in the heavens to the west of the city. It was moving very rapidly, and many persons saw net-work about the aerial wonder. Some of our very best and most reliable citizens saw so much of the heavenly stranger that they had not the slightest doubt but that it was the air ship which has been reported from other cities. The ship moved to the west at a rapid rate. It seemed to have something like a search-light, facing earth wards, and created a sensation among all classes of people."

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Monday afternoon, in Flea Hill Township, within 100 yards of his house, Jas. O. Tillman, a fairly well to-do farmer blew his brains out with a 38 calibre pistol.

Tillman was in Fayetteville Monday at noon to see Dr. Marsh and get medicine for his little daughter who is dangerously ill, and has been so for several weeks, and to this illness is attributed the motive for the horrible deed. The child was the pleasure of his life, and her illness had almost distracted the father, he had not slept for a week, watching and caring for the little one. It is said that he could not bear to see medicine forced down its throat, and that he would leave the room every time it was administered. Tillman returned home about 3 o'clock, and was sitting talking to his wife, Mrs. Jno. D. Autry, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tally, when suddenly he arose and exclaimed: "I wonder what makes me sweat so," and walked into his brother John's room, and then out of the house. That was the last seen of him alive. About an hour passed, and Mrs. Tillman, becoming anxious about her husband, sent her little son to look for him. The little fellow soon returned, and said that he had found his father asleep down the road, but that he could not wake him. Mrs. Tally accompanied the boy back to the spot, and at a glance, knew that the sleep was death.

The dead man was lying on his face, in his right hand was a pistol held close to the ear, while a stream of blood was pouring down his cheek, and filtering through the sand. It was evident that he had, with his own hand, sent a ball through his brains, and that it had caused instant death. The print of the trigger of the pistol can still be seen on his finger, and he will carry it to his grave, such an iron grip did he have upon the fatal weapon. The spot where the deed was committed, was at the point of the crossing of two roads, and where four plantations cornered—Tillman's, J. W. Tally's and two Autry farms.

Another circumstance, which no doubt contributed somewhat to the suicide, was that the unfortunate man was financially embarrassed.

Mr. Tillman, who was comparatively a young man, came to this county about 12 years ago from Montgomery county. He leaves a widow and five children.

The Dispensary.

In the account of the proceedings of the County Commissioners in another column will be found a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to pledge the credit of the county in favor of the dispensary to the extent of one thousand dollars.

All the members of the Dispensary Board, Judge Buxton, and Messrs. McCaskill and Nimocks, were present. Judge Buxton, the chairman, presenting the case of the Dispensary Board. He asked that a thousand dollars be advanced by the county for the dispensary and Mr. Gainey introduced the resolution published.

The opinion of County Attorney Sinclair was asked and he advised an amendment to the resolution so it would read: "if they had the authority," etc. The Commissioners however passed unanimously, the chairman not voting, the resolution as presented by Mr. Gainey.

Shot Himself Accidentally.

Tuesday Lewis Freeman, a colored man in the employ of Mr. B. E. Sedberry, was wounded accidentally in the kitchen of Mr. Sedberry's house by a bullet from a flobert rifle.

Freeman, who had been shooting at cats, went in the kitchen to wash his hands. He laid the rifle, cocked, against the sink, and from some cause or other it went off, sending a ball through the skin just above the right eye, which ranged along the forehead and came out at the beginning of the scalp.

Dr. Highsmith who dressed the wound does not consider it a dangerous one, though he says the skull was badly burned, and that it is hard to tell what effect the concussion may have on the brain.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC.

The dispatches over Cuthbert & Co's private wire Tuesday afternoon bring the good news of great Democratic victories in Ohio and Michigan. Mark Hanna and his barrel were needed there to bribe or steal the election. One of the dispatches says: "An unfavorable feature is the reversal of the large Republican gains of the November election in Ohio and Michigan to overwhelming Democratic majorities." [This dispatch was, of course, written from a gold bug standpoint.]

Broke up the Barber Shop.

Township Constable Maultsby went out to 71st Sunday to arrest Nathaniel Buie charged with shooting Clipton Pierce. Upon approaching Buie's house he saw the yard full of people, some of whom were being shaved, others having their hair cut, while the rest were dis playing their tonsorial abilities. When the crowd caught sight of the officer, sissors and razors were thrown down; chairs overturned, and the funniest looking lot of people that one can imagine fled helter skelter. Mr. Maultsby drew his revolver and succeeded in stopping three of them, but the man he was after escaped. It turned out that two or three of the party were fugitives from justice, and when these ran the whole crowd became panic stricken and ran too. One fellow was so frightened that while he was pawing up the earth with his rapidly moving legs, he could not move a peg.

Buie, however, came into town this morning and surrendered to Mr. Maultsby.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or have never found such speedy relief as Dr. King's that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Son.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met Monday in regular monthly session. Chairman S. H. Cotton was in the chair, and Messrs. J. A. Gainey and J. A. McFarland were present.

The following poor were allowed $1.00 per month: Mrs. Annie Carroll, Mrs. Sessoms, Rose Lindsay, Jno. Lovett, Anthony McDougald, Lewis Mason.

The following were dropped from the poor list: Mary Malone and Mrs. Britt.

It was ordered that the supervisors of public roads make out a bill for timbers needed in repairing the long shank bridge and submit it the board by the 1st Monday in May.

THE DISPENSARY PROVISION.

It was resolved that the Commissioners aid and assist the Dispensary Board in every way possible as far as their authority will admit.

On motion, the Board of County Commissioners authorized the County Treasurer to pledge the credit of the County of Cumberland for an amount not to exceed the sum of $1,000 to put in operation the Dispensary act for Cumberland county, passed at the last session of the legislature, the said indebtedness to be repaid out of the receipts of the Dispensary as soon as possible.

It was decided that no contract for bridges hereafter will be paid for, let out by others than the Board of Commissioners, where the cost exceeds $15.

The Fayetteville Water, Light and Power Company failing to appear in accordance with a notice served upon it to appear and show cause why the sheriff's books should not be corrected to conform with the official records so as to change taxes upon $24,000 worth of property belonging to said corporation, it was ordered that the sheriff's books be corrected so as to charge the said corporation $240 taxes for the year 1896, and the sheriff is instructed to collect same.

It was ordered that hereafter all magistrates and mayors of towns be required to itemize their bills of cost as required by law or the same will not be approved in the insolvent account.

TAX LISTERS.

The following were appointed tax list takers for 1897: Cross Creek, E. P. Powers, Seventy First, J. W. H. Smith; Quewhiffle, W. A. McLeod; Rockfish, W. A. McNeill; Gray's Creek, J. B. Williams; Cedar Creek, E. T. Usher; Beaver Dam, W. H. Bullard; Flea Hill, Murd Maxwell; Carver's Creek, J. L. McCorquodale; Pearce's Mill, Jesse Carter; Black River, J. L. Hawley; Little River, L. C. Johnson.

Police News.

Joe. Carroll, in jail for trespass, was released Friday morning.

Geo. Farmer, charged with assaulting everybody in Gillis' store in 71st Saturday was tried yesterday and fined $5 and costs.

'Squire Overby Saturday morning issued a warrant for the arrest of Nathaniel Buie for assault on Clipton Pierce, in 71st Township. Buie and Pierce, who are two young colored men, were playing, when Buie got mad, and drawing a knife, stabbed Pierce three times—in the arm, leg, and back. Pierce fainted from loss of blood and had to be carried home. He is not dangerously wounded, however.

Lumbertonia Ashes.

Thursday night Lumberton was destroyed by fire. Fifteen stores and one dwelling were burned. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000, with $50,000 insurance. The fire started in Frank Gough's, which, it is strongly suspected, was robbed and set on fire. Some of the losses are:

L. H. Caldwell, $20,000, insurance $15,000; H. B. Pittman & Co., loss $4,000, insurance $2,000; P. L. Black, loss $5,000, insurance $1,500; Melke estate, loss $7,000, insurance $5,700; Calwell & Carlyle, damage to stock, $6,000, insurance $3,000; D. W. Millsaps, loss, $7,000, insurance $3,000; John Caldwell heirs, loss, $10,000, insurance about $6,000. There are many other losses ranging from $500 to $1,000.

Horse Thief.

Chief of Police Flowers at 1 o'clock Friday received the following telegram from Gibson Station:

"Look out for bay horse, white feet, medium size, 10 years old; stolen.
A. J. PIPKIN."

A few minutes later he received the following telegram from McCall's, S. C.:

"Newly painted piano box, open Haydock buggy, stolen. Look out for thief.
E J. EASTERLING."

Capt. Flowers immediately made a tour of the livery stables, and at Lambeth's found the identical horse. Mr. Lambeth said that he had gotten the horse an hour previous from Alex. Wright, who had gotten the animal in a trade from a stranger. Wright was seen and said that he had swapped horses with a stranger that morning, and that the man was driving in a buggy which answered the description of the second telegram. Wright had secured Mr. Lambeth against loss in their trade, so the loss fell on him.

Wright then sent telegrams to all the towns north of here. At noon Saturday he received an answer from the Chief of Police at Dunn, stating that the man had passed through there this morning going north.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a telegram was received from Smithfield stating that the man had been arrested.

What use is there in eating when food does you no good—in fact, when it does you more harm than good, for such is the case if it is not digested?

If you have a loathing for food there is no use of forcing it down, for it will not be digested. You must restore the digestive organs to their natural strength and cause the food to be digested, when an appetite will come, and with it a relish for food.

The tired, languid feeling will give place to vigor and energy; then you will put flesh on your bones and become strong. The Shaker Digestive Cordial as made by the Mount Lebanon Shakers contains food already digested and is a digester of foods as well. Its action is prompt and its effects permanent.

Doctors prescribe LAXOL because it has all the virtues of Castor Oil and is palatable.

Her many friends are delighted to see Miss Ethel Fisher out again after several weeks of severe illness.

The Most Exciting Event of the Day.

The most exciting event of Friday was a turkey fight in the centre of Gillespie street in front of the cotton platform.

Two big gobblers fought twelve rounds to a finish, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. The platform was used as a grand stand, and it was lined with a garrulous multitude. The excited throng was kept in check by Chief of Police Flowers and Deputy Sheriff Autry.

Why the gobblers fought, and what the stakes, no one seemed to know, but at the end of the twelfth round it was settled beyond cavil that Fitzsimmons, the one with the long tail, had completely knocked out Corbett, the one with the broken short tail. This result was made emphatic by the decision of the referee, a big gobbler, sitting on Mr. Ransom Burns's stables who crowed in concert with the victor as the vanquished left the field in a lively trot. Copious blood was spilled by both combattants, but no serious wound was inflicted.

The knock out blow was the result of Fitzsimmons getting a grip on Corbett's wind-pipe and pounding him up against the big wooden fence which lines Burns's stable-yard. Considerable money exchanged hands as a result of the battle.

E. G. Lineberry All Right.

The report as published in Friday's News and Observer, relative to the alleged defalcation of the Bank of Morehead's funds by Mr. E. G. Lineberry we are glad to correct. We have it from good authority that Mr. Lineberry did go to Randleman, as published, on business, and on returning to Durham missed the train at Greensboro. He took the next train home and explained everything satisfactorily to the bank and made proper settlement.

We are glad to make this correction, as Mr. Lineberry is an old Fayetteville boy, and well-known and popular here. The Durham correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer, of this morning, says:

Yesterday a telegram was received from Mr. E. G. Lineberry, stating that he would return to the city this morning. He arrived here on the 5:30 train this morning and went immediately to his home on Morehead avenue. At an early hour, however, he went to the Morehead Banking House, where he has been during the day. The announcement is made that all of his accounts will at once be satisfactorily arranged. This will indeed be gratifying to his many friends throughout the State. Mr. Lineberry is a good business man, and very popular with this people, among whom he has lived for a number of years, and who are rejoiced to learn of the satisfactory solution of his troubles.

Westminster Celebration.

The Synodical Evangelist of this city has the following in relation to the coming celebration of the Westminster Celebration:

Fayetteville Presbyterv will hold its Westminster Celebration in Fayetteville Church the week after the meeting of Presbytery. All the ministers of the Presbytery will be entertained at the homes of the people. We hope to see a large gathering especially of the Scotch Presbyterians whose brethren wielded such tremendous influence in the Great Assembly. Thursday, the 29th of April, is the day chosen to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the Assembly. The programme is as follows:

Wednesday, April 28th, 8:00 p. m.—The Form of Sound Words: Rev F. W. Farries, of Goldsboro.

Thursday, April 29th, 10:30 a. m.—Causes Leading Up to the Calling of the Assembly: Rev. H. T. Graham, of Fayetteville.

11:00 a. m—Personnel and Proceedings of the Westminster Assembly: Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., of Wilmington. Recess.

3:00 p. m.—The Confession of Faith: Rev. H. G. Hill, D D., Maxton.

3:45 p. m.—The Shorter Catechism; Rev. Hugh Craig, of Rowland.

General Discussion: The Future of Presbyterianism. Recess.

8:00 p. m.—Presbyterianism and Education: Hon. Charles D. McIver, Greensboro.

Eagles.

Two loud reports like the firing of cannon startled the residents of northeast Fayetteville Sunday afternoon. People standing near Cross Creek heard the reports echoing along the banks for a great distance. It was not long before a large crowd had assembled at the scene of the shooting—Mr. J. E. Garrett's yard.

Mr. Garrett was found standing in the centre of the yard, with a smoking gun in his hands, gazing up into the sky. At last he lowered his eyes and when they rested on the multitude he realized that he had unwittingly attracted attention and that he ought to make an explanation.

He then addressed the assemblage briefly, but interestingly. He told them how for several weeks he had been missing his chickens and his neighbors theirs, and that he had been on the watch for the culprits for some time. That that afternoon he had spied two enormous eagles in a tree on the banks of Cross Creek a few yards from the house and he knew he had found the thieves. He went into the house and procured his gun, rusty from non use but heavily charged, and returning found the eagles soaring in the air overhead. He blazed away at them, but as they were a mile or two away he did not think he had killed either one.

A number of the residents of the neighborhood agree with Mr. Garrett as to the birds being eagles and big ones too.

Attacked by Her Husband.

Sunday about 8:30 o'clock, Mrs. Jno. Russell, in company with another woman and a man, was walking through the alley between the Presbyterian church and the Overbaugh stables when her husband ran up to her crying: "O yes old lady, I've caught you at last," and knocked her senseless with a brick. He then fled, and Mrs. Russell's companions carried her home and sent for a doctor. The wound is not a serious one, consisting of a cut across the back of the head, which raised the scalp for several inches.

Russell and his wife have never gotten along well together, and he has been in jail several times. Only a few days ago he was released from jail, where he has been serving a sentence for abondonment of his wife. It was in revenge for this that he probably did the dreadful deed last night.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventative known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Injunction Case Continued.

In the injunction suit case at Greensboro Tuesday, Judge Simonton continued the case to be heard at Asheville June 8th.

A dispatch from Greensboro says:

In the United States circuit court here this morning Judge Simonton, after hearing read the bill of complaint and answers filed by the attorneys in the suit of the Southern Railway vs. Governor Russell, Attorney General Walser and the president and directors of the North Carolina railroad, wherein a permanent injunction was asked, restraining said defendants from any action calculated to annul the ninety nine year lease of the North Carolina railroad to the Southern railway, granted a continuance of the hearing until Tuesday, June 8th, at Asheville. Since the issuance of the temporary injunction at Lynchburg last month Governor Russell has removed the old board of directors and named an entirely new board, and upon agreement of counsel the latter is to be made a party to suit at the next hearing.

There was a formidable array of counsel in the case. Hon. John G. Carlisle and Mr. Fairfax Harrison, of Washington; Mr. Henry Crawford, of New York, and Mr. F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, represented the Southern. Judge MacRae, Judge Avery and Mr. W. H. Day represented Governor Russell. Judge Shepherd represented the attorney general, Mr. James H. Manning and Judge Burwell represented the old board of directors and private stockholders of the road.

The personal answer of Governor Russell was of defiant nature, while that of the old board of directors was mainly a rebuttal of the charges made by the governor.

A Narrow Escape.

Misses Mary Eliza Robinson and Kate Sutton narrowly escaped being severely hurt while riding Tuesday afternoon.

The two young ladies were riding along Ramsey street, Miss Sutton driving, when, in front of Bishop Hood's residence, a horse dragging a buggy containing Mr. W. H. Newberry, Jr., and Mr. J. G Marshal, came dashing along at a furious gate. The young ladies saw the runaway just in time to jump from the vehicle, and the next moment the two buggies clashed together, turning Miss Sutton's cart over upon the young ladies. The horses broke away from the vehicles and dashed down the street. Mr. Newberry had stuck to his post, and was left sitting in the buggy, uninjured.

People in the city heard of the accident, and in a few minutes four doctors were on the scene, but fortunately their services were not needed, neither of the young ladies being hurt. Those who witnessed the accident say that it is marvelous that no one was hurt, and praise the young ladies for their great presence of mind.

Mr. Newberry was driving a spirited horse, and the animal became frightened by a bicycle, thus causing the accident.

The Horse Thief Escaped.

When Chief of Police Flowers arrived in Smithfield Sunday morning he found that the horse thief wanted in this city, and arrested there Saturday, had escaped. He got the stolen horse and buggy, however.

The man, as stated in Saturday's OBSERVER, was arrested Saturday by the Chief of Police of Smithfield. Soon afterwards he made his escape, but was captured that afternoon by the Sheriff of Johnston at a small town named Clayton.

The thief was placed in the calaboose to spend the night. His pistol was taken from him, but he was allowed to retain a large roll of money that was found on his person. Yesterday morning the calaboose was discovered to have been wrecked and the thief gone. Some one had torn down nearly half the building with a crow-bar. It was evident that he had bribed some one to free him.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., 'Sun,' writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters; and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Dr. Annie Stechle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at Sedberry & Son.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Plundering Republicans.

New York World.

The Sugar Trust has taken from the Consumer in one month of McKinley's Administration $625,000 of extra profit on the mere prospect of the Dingley Tariff bill becoming a law. How much will it demand when it actually gets the added protection which the Dingley Tariff gives to it?

	Market Quotation for Standard Raw Sugar, Per Lb. Cts.	Market Quotation for Granulated Sugar, Per Lb. Cts.
March 4	3 3 16	4½
March 5	3 3 16	4½
March 6	3 3 16	4½
March 8	3 4 16	4½
March 9	3 3 16	4½
March 10	3 3 16	4½
March 11	3½	4⅝
March 12	3½	4⅝
March 13	3½	4⅝
March 15	3½	4⅝
March 16	3½	4⅝
March 17	3½	4⅝
March 18	3 5 16	4⅝
March 19	3 5 16	4⅝
March 20	3 5 16	4⅝
March 22	3 5 16	4⅝
March 23	3 5 16	4⅝
March 24	3 5 16	4⅝
March 25	3 5 16	4⅝
March 26	3 5 16	4⅝
March 27	3 5 16	4⅝
March 29	3 5 16	4⅝
March 30	3 5 16	4⅝
March 31	3⅜	4⅝
April 1	3⅜	4⅝
April 2	3⅜	4⅝

Difference between the price of standard raw sugar, 96 centrifugal, on the day that McKinley was inaugurated and yesterday 3 16 ct.

Difference between the price of granulated sugar on the day that McKinley was inaugurated and yesterday 8 16 ct

Increased margin of profit to the refiner—to the sugar Trust—between the price of standard raw sugar and the price of standard refined or granulated sugar during one month of McKinley's Administration 5 16 ct.

The Sugar Trust, according to the testimony of its officers, fixes the price upon refined sugar and puts out each year 2,400,000,000 pounds of the 3,000,000,000 pounds annually consumed in this country, or 200,000,000 pounds each month.

With an increased margin of profit, therefore, of 5-16 cent a pound for the first month of McKinley's Administration, its increased profit from the consumer for the month has been $625,000.

With the same increased margin of profit for refining, the Sugar Trust would make an increased profit from the consumer in a year twelve times as much, or $7,500,000.

With such a margin of profit between the cost of the standard raw sugar and the standard refined sugar maintained during the four years of McKinley Administration, the Sugar Trust will therefore take from the consumers in the shape of increased profits four times as much, or $30,000,000.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee the genuine Proposition.

Greater New York Among the States.

New York World.)

The place in the Union which a population of 3,100,000 gives Greater New York is one of such pre-eminence that it has not yet been fully realized.

The population of the greater city is only equalled or surpassed by that of six States of the Union. Texas has a territory as large as the whole of France, yet in the limited area of Greater New York we have a population as large as that of the biggest commonwealth of the Southwest. We exceed Massachusetts by half a million and Tennessee by over a million, while we have nine times as many people as Vermont. The States which equal or exceed us in population are New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio. We exceed the rest by ratios illustrated in these examples:

Greater New York City	3,100,000
Connecticut	835,000
South Carolina	1,400,000
Virginia	1,750,000
Maine	740,000
Kansas	1,334 000
Montana	205,000
Michigan	2,337,000

If the population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were all united in a single State it would still be less than the population of Greater New York.

It would be easy to multiply such comparisons, but it is better to remember that the greatness of a city is measured more by the intelligence, the liberality, the enterprise, the love of freedom and justice illustrated in its history, than by the number of its people. We do not purpose to forget, however, or to allow others to forget, that Greater New York is now great enough in every way to afford to be modest.

The game of base ball at Raleigh Saturday was called after the fifth inning; the score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the university. ——The teachers' assembly will meet at Morehead June 15th. ——Norton gets a judgment of $30,000 against the Southern railroad. ——Secretary Sherman places no confidence in the report that General Sanguilly is preparing to lead a military expedition from Florida to Cuba. ——The weather bureau sends out warning that the Mississippi river at Vicksburg will soon begin to rise and continue to do so for an indefinite period. ——The president will immediately lay before congress the condition of the people in the flooded districts and ask that something be done for their relief. ——There will be more federal troops assembled in New York on Grant memorial day than at any point in the east since the war.

F. L Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.)

"I vote fum sun-up clean ter dark—
Des ha'd and ha'd kin be;
De publikin—he done gone in;
Now, what he do fer me?

"Oh, I wants dat office—
Wants dat place terday!
But the publikin, he done fergit
De place de nigger stay!

"I vote fum sun up clean ter dark—
Des vote till I can't see!
De publikin—I make him win;
Now, what he do fer me?

"Oh, I wants dat office—
Wants it right away!
But de publikin, he done fergit
De place de nigger stay!"

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Surely if the word REGULATOR is not on a package it is not

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK—

THE RED Z.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

☞ ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

COTTON.	
Good Middling,	6¾
Middling,	6½
Tinges and Stains,	firm
Market—firm.	
NAVAL STORES.	
Spirits,	25c
Common Rosin,	$1 25
Virgin,	1 60
Yellow Dip,	1 00
PRODUCE.	
Extra Flour—sack,	$2 00@ 230
Family Flour—sack,	3 00@ 325
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	35@45
Peas—clay	65a70
" —mixed	65
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	40@50
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@43
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	40
Onions—select—per bushel	60@65
Lard—N. C.	7½
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	15@18
Hens—per head	25½
Spring chickens	10 a 15
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15 a
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen—	8a9
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Pork quite plentiful on our market	4½ 5
Peas scarce and in demand at quotation.	

Attention U. C. Veterans.

Members of Camp Fayetteville, No. 882 United Confederate Veterans, are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Camp at the Town Hall, at 12 M, sharp, on Saturday next, the 10th of April, for the transaction of important business.

By order of the Commander

SPRING OF 1897.

Finds me with the latest novelties in foreign and domestic woolens to suit the most fastidious in wear, finish and designs, cannot be surpassed. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed to be as good as the best. Seams sewed with silk reinforced cannot rip or tear. The shape is there to stay. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing guaranteed not to smut at reasonable prices.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

Tailoring rooms over Frank Beasley's Jewelry Store.

N. B. Any one wanting anything done in my line, I will call and quote prices and take your orders if you will be so kind as to let me know.

CUMBERLAND CRIMINAL COURT.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

By order of the Hon Thos H. Sutton, Judge, notice is hereby given that a Special Term of the Criminal Court of Cumberland County will convene on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1897, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.,
Ex-Officio C. C. C.

Pure Whiskey HARPER. Perfect Whiskey HARPER. Every bottle guaranteed HARPER.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $250,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
A. A. McKETHAN, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Papers For Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 15 cts per hundred.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Geraniums, Fuschias, Coleus, from 5 cts up. Palms from 50 cts. to $5. Tuberoses 25 cents a dozen. Caladiums 5 cents to 15 cents.

Stock in first-class condition. Send for price list.

Evergreens and Roses Specialties.

JAMES M. LAMB.

Wanted.

Twenty-five colored turpentine hands to go to Georgia. Men with families preferred. Transportation paid. Address

H. B., Box 72, Wilmington, N. C.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag t

Administrators Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Mary H. Robinson, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims within one year from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Administrator.

p-6-97

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, of Cumberland county, made at November term 1896, the undersigned commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will, on *Monday, May 3rd*, 1897, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, expose to sale, to the highest bidder for *cash*, that valuable tract of land, in Seventy-first Township, known as the "Lovett farm," which includes three tracks, as follows:

1st. Beginning at a stake and two pointers on the West of the grave yard at the "Camp Ground," thence with Lutterloh's line S. 76 W. 23 chains to a stake at the channel of Beaver Creek, thence with his other line S. 15 E. 13 chains to his other corner, thence S. 74 W. 16 chains to a stake and pointers, thence S. 15 E. 24 chains, thence N. 35 E. 5½ chains to a stake—two Gum pointers—in McPherson's line, then as it N.

TO BE SOLD AT FAYETTEVILLE.

THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD DECISION.

Judge Simonton has handed down his decision in the matter of the sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and decides that the road shall be sold in this city on a date to be named by the commissioners. This decree was brought about by an action of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New York, against the C. F. & Y. V. Company.

The sum and substance of the decree is that if payment of indebtedness is not made in twenty days, the commissioners named, Eugene S. Martin and Clement Manly, shall sell the road as a whole at a date to be fixed by them.

This is the decision that we have predicted all along Judge Simonton would make, though the Judge intimates that he might have decided otherwise, but for the bill Mr. Rose, of this city, had passed by the recent Legislature requiring the road to be sold as a whole.

The parties obtaining the decree, had Greensboro named as the place of sale, but upon the suggestion of Hon. G. M. Rose, Judge Simonton had it changed to Fayetteville. Judge Simonton asked Mr. Rose if Fayetteville had proper hotel facilities. Mr. Rose soon convinced the Judge that Fayetteville not only had the best of hotels, but that it had the best railroad facilities in the State.

The OBSERVER has it on the highest authority that there will be an appeal from Judge Simonton's opinion to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Wilmington Messenger has the following summary of the decree:

The decree issued by Judge Simonton is a voluminous document, and below we give a synopsis of the important parts. After quoting the text and provisions of the mortgages securing the various series of bonds, the decree goes on to say:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the premises covered by said mortgages above mentioned shall be sold, as hereinafter directed, and all the right and equity of the redemption of the defendants, and each and all of them, in and to the said premises, property, rights, assets and franchises, respectively covered by said mortgages, and every part and parcel thereof, shall be forever barred and foreclosed, unless the parties defendant, or some of them, shall on or before the expiration of twenty days from the date of this decree, pay into the registry of this court, for the use and benefit of the parties entitled thereto, the following sums, namely: (1) A sufficient sum of money to pay the costs of the complainant, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in this cause, as they shall be taxed, and its compensation as trustee, with counsel fees and other expenses and disbursements as the same may be fixed by this court; also (2) a sufficient sum of money to pay such reasonable allowances as may be made by the court to the receiver herein for his services, disbursements and counsel fees, or such part thereof as the said receiver may not be able to pay out of the funds in his hands properly applicable to the payment thereof; also (3) the entire amount due for coupon interest and interest on unpaid coupons secured by the mortgage to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company up to the time for such payment, as hereinbefore fixed and determined.

It was further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that if default be made in making said payments or any of them in said twenty days, then the said premises and property, real, personal and mixed rights and franchises, wheresoever situated, shall be sold, as hereinafter directed, without appraisement or right of redemption, at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, on the property of the defendant, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, at the passenger depot of said defendant company in the city of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina, on a day to be named by the master commissioners herein appointed in their notice of sale; and, further, that the master commissioners making such sale may either personally or by some person to be designated by them and to act in their name and by their authority, adjourn the said sale from time to time without further advertisement, but only on the request of the complainant, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, or its solicitors, or by order of the court or a judge thereof."

The decree further orders "that the said master commissioners shall offer the entire property covered by the mortgages herein foreclosed and either of them for sale as a single parcel, and as an entirety (except the rolling stock and the leasehold interest of the defendant railway company in the South Carolina Pacific Railway Company which rolling stock and leasehold interest shall each hold separately). No bid for the property exclusive of such rolling stock and leasehold interest shall be accepted, which does not equal the sum of $2,000,000.

According to the provisions of the decree, bidders are required to deposit $30,000 with the master commissioners. This amount to be returned if bid should not be accepted; the amount to go on account of the purchase, if bid should be accepted; and the purchaser, when the property is struck off to him to pay at once to the master commissioners enough with amount already deposited to equal 20 per cent. of accepted bid.

Eugene S. Martin, Esq., of Wilmington, and Clement Manly, Esq., of Winston, were named as master commissioners to make the sale as ordered and decreed.

Judge Buxton for District Judge

The Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Raleigh Tribune, the Republican organ in this State, says: "Incidentally, the vacancy in the Eastern Judicial District was brought to the President's attention to day. He adheres inflexibly to the policy of appointing a resident of the district. Senator Pritchard, it is understood, will submit the names of Judge Robinson and Mr. Purnell, and leave the selection to the Attorney-General and the President. If a selection is not made, the names of Chief Justice Faircloth and ex Judge Buxton will be submitted. Whether or not the list will ultimately include two or more of the Western candidates is not known at this writing."

Our town readers will join us in the sincere hope that the prize may fall to Judge Buxton, who is, we should say, better fitted for the place than any of those who have been mentioned for it.

Candidates for Judgeships.

Candidates for the nomination to the Judgeship of the Superior Court to succeed Judge McIver are already being spoken of. Mr. Musslewhite is the most prominent Republican spoken of.

Democrats and Republicans are also actually being spoken of as candidates for the Criminal Court Judgeship to succeed Judge Sutton two years hence.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Unwise Talk.

Atlanta Constitution.)

The talk of some of the railway managers in regard to the decision of the supreme court is very gloomy—not only gloomy but very peculiar. In fact, it is talk of a character not calculated to give the public any great degree of confidence in the conservatism and business abilities of the managers. Mr. Depew says there will be a tremendous "demorilization of rates." Commissioner Blanchard says the decision, if enforced, will "bring the railway business of the country to a condition little short of chaotic." All the presidents and managers of the road talk in the same manner.

Now, what are the people to conclude? There is but one interpretation to such talk, as the Constitution pointed out long ago. It can mean but one thing for the general public, even if that be not the true meaning—to wit, that the railway managers are not able to manage and regulate their business when left to themselves

The decision of the court is very simple—all that is strange about it being its unexpectedness. It merely says that the road shall not enter into combinations to fix rates. On the other hand, the roads themselves are left free to fix such rates as they please. There is nothing in the decision which says that the roads shall make ruinous rates, or that the strong roads, in attempting to crush out weaker rivals, shall cut their own throats.

We do not think the decision leaves the roads in such a bad condition as the managers seem to imagine. If their business affairs are conducted with prudence and in a conservative spirit, they will not be hurt. The tendency of the whole business is to draw the roads under government control—not government ownership. The control of the roads by the government is now and has been for some years the policy of the people. This decision merely affirms that policy, and declares that combinations of the roads themselves are not in accordance with public policy.

One result of the decision will be to hasten the absorption of the weaker lines by the stronger ones, and when this process goes far enough to destroy competition it will be found that the roads have placed themselves a position where they can be most conveniently brought under state and government control.

The Oceanic

New York Sun.)

The last European mail brings further details of the new Oceanic, the giant steamship lately announced by the White Star line. She is to be "of the Majestic type, slightly improved and larger." The Majestic is the slimmest of the big ships now in use, having a beam of 57 feet 8 inches to a length of 582 feet. That makes her length to her breadth a little more than 10 to 1. The Oceanic will be 122 feet longer than the Majestic, 84 feet longer than the Lucania, and 25 feet longer than the Great Eastern, the ship which for more than a quarter of a century has seemed unapproachable, a freak, built on a scale so extravagant that her like would never again be attempted. The Oceanic's beam is expected to be about 65 feet, making her proportions similar to the Majestic's; and her tonnage will be over 17,000 tons. She will be able to steam around the globe without coaling at a speed of 12 knots.

The Oceanic's prospective owners announce that "due attention will be given to the matter of speed, but extreme speed will be subordinated to the comfort and convenience of passengers." Experts can calculate her speed on the strength of the statement that she is to have three screws, each with about 15,000 horse power; 45 000 horse-power in all, with a likelihood of running up to 50,000!

Shade of the Alaska, the first boat to cross within a week, when is this advance in power to end? Echo answers, Never! 10,000 horse power for the Alaska, 13,000 for the Etruria, 20,000 for the Paris, 30,000 for the Lucania, and 50 000 for the Oceanic, all the old-fashioned power of steam. Electricity and the ether are still to be heard from.

Don't let us go wild with impatience, however, before we have our full of enjoying the Oceanic. After January next, when she is to be launched, let us be content with her until time shall bring something better and faster still.

Mr. Cleveland's Plans.

Princeton correspondent N Y. World.)

It is said that Mr. Cleveland will become the senior partner of a law firm b aring the style of Cleveland, Carlisle & Stetson, the other partners being the former Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Stetson, formerly a partner of Mr. Cleveland in the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & McVeigh. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Stetson are already the private counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan's banking firm.

Another report is that Mr. Cleveland will remain in Princeton but a short period, and that he contemplates a cruise with E. C. Benedict on the latter's yacht Oneida

Monuments for South Carolina.

Mr. Remsburg is at present building a handsome monument for a party near Georgetown, S. C.

This makes the third order Mr. Remsburg has received through some work he did at Florence a year ago.

Magistrate Overby Thursday issued 39 civil warrants. We venture to say that few magistrates, if any, in the State have beaten this record

THE FLOOD.

SIXTEEN TOWNS UNDER WATER.

The violence of the Mississippi floods increased Wednesday a hundred fold.

A press dispatch from Memphis says:

"There are now three breaks in the levee that protects the Mississippi Delta from the waters of the river. One is seven miles below Greenville, Miss., at Wayside, which is 1,200 feet wide; one forty miles north of Greenville, at the head of the delta, which is 1,000 feet wide and becoming deeper and longer as the water rushes through it. The third occurred at an early hour this morning, seven miles north of a point opposite Arkansas City, and at last reports a stream as wide as the Hudson was tearing through it and covering the country for miles in the interior. The river from the north to south break is like a mighty erescent, with Rosedale, Greenville, Gunnison and many other towns between the arc and its chord which is the Riverside division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad. The water from the upper, or Perthshire crevasse, has already cut through the railroad and is tearing through the plantations to the south.

At the middle crevasse, the floods from the north have also joined forces with these waters, and together they are inundating the country southward. The upper waters will reach the lower crevasse to night and the united water from three flood gates will rush over the country and finally be thrown back in the main river at the mouth of the Yazoo, a few miles north of Vicksburg.

Back thirty to fifty miles from the river runs a number of lateral streams which empty their water into the Yazoo. The whole territory from the main river east to these streams will be for the most part under water in 48 hours. The region marked for destruction is probably a hundred miles long and from 20 to 35 miles wide. The country is as fertile as a northern garden.

The following towns are under water: Australia, Round Lake, Dreson, Concordia, Berthshire, Stafford, Gunnison, Bolivar, Mound and Huntington. In Bolivar county, below here, Avon, Wayside, Pellitt, Refugee, Glendor and Swif Water are all under water, and the water is in sight of Arcola, Cooks, Estelle and Hollandale.

LATEST NEWS.

Walter H. Page has been invited to deliver the annual address at the commencement at the State normal and industrial school. ——Fourteen republican members of the Kentucky legislature demand that a new candidate be put up if Dr. Hunter is not elected this week. ——The president tenders to Colonel Fred Grant the position of assistant secretary of war. ——Several of the northwestern railroads are still snowbound. ——A fearful fall of rain at St. Louis causes all streams to rise and a great deal of damage is done and it is thought a dozen or more lives have been lost; the Mississippi river has risen and is nearing the danger line. ——The powers are negotiating for withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete. ——Turkey declines Greece's proposition to purchase the island of Crete.

News was brought to Key West that General Rivera was shot at sunrise Friday; General Weyler had his court-martial hastened through fear of interference by our government. ——There is nothing in the report that the Spanish officials have secured a key to the state department cipher code, and, therefore know all the correspondence between Consul General Lee and the department, for the telegrams from the former are sent in plain English. ——Christ Schultz, messenger boy for a Chicago firm is knocked down and robbed of $3.500; he was gagged and tied and left in the delivery wagon; his condition is precarious; one of the three robbers has been captured. ——Col. Fred Grant declines the appointment of assistant secretary of war. ——The government purchases a portion of Puam island at the eastern entrance to Long Island sound and will erect a harbor defence there. —— The son of Governor Atkinson of Georgia, aged 17 years, and Miss Ada Byrd, aged 14 years elope and were married; the parents of the couple offered a reward for their arrest before marriage. ——The admirals in command of the squadrons in Cretan waters ask their governments to send mountain batteries to the island.—— General Weyler causes consternation by ordering the arrest of thirty prominent citizens and officials in Cienfuegos for gambling.

The A C L Should Have Gates.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to call the attention of the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line to the crossing of their trains over Hay street without gates or guards. I pass over that crossing every day, and my life has been endangered five times up to this date. To day, I was again in danger, and so nervous that parties had to come to my assistance. As a result I am now almost prostrated. I demand guards at that point.

A. G. BRADY.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1897.

Was Wounded.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago officers Maultsby and Benton chased the three tramps who robbed a house in Redbone through Flea Hill and, though firing at them several times all three escaped. Friday a colored man was in town and reported that one of the tramps had come to his house badly wounded in the right leg and that he dressed the wound and allowed the man to stay at his house all night. He said that he did not know until afterwards who the man was.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonic when **GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** is a pleasant as Lemon Syrup Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

NOW WITHOUT A RIVAL.

NO REMEDY TO COMPARE WITH PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Read the Really Wonderful Experience of Rev. Dr. Bailey and His Good Wife, and the Indorsements of other Eminent Divines.

Here is a letter from the pastor of the most influential church in South Baltimore, that every truth-seeker should read carefully.

Every disheartened sick person and every man or woman who has lost faith in the remedies he or she has tried because none of them has done any good every one who is sick ought to be cheered up and filled with new hope and determination by the letter written by Rev. William T. Bailey, pastor of the Curtis Bay Church, the most influential church in South Baltimore.

On March 31, 1896, the Baltimore Sun, under display headlines, published the following news of Rev. Mr. Bailey's affliction:

"Rev. William T. Bailey, pastor of the Curtis Bay Baptist Church, was paralyzed in the tongue while preaching Sunday night, and lost the power of speech. The congregation was at once dismissed, and Dr. —— was called. He said Dr. Bailey was suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by hard study and overwork, and that he must have rest and quiet."

The whole city was shocked. The papers soon began to record an improvement.

On April 13, 1896, the following open letter was addressed to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound:

South Baltimore, Md., April 13, 1896.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen. I was taken very ill while preaching Easter Sunday night. My doctor could not help me, so I discharged him and began to use Paine's celery compound with crushing effect. I will not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine in the world. I am

Fraternally,
William T. Bailey.

Later in the year the proprietors of this wonderful remedy received still another letter from Dr. Bailey, as follows:

Gentlemen: I propose to do what I can to let people know of your Paine's celery compound, the medicine that has done me so much good. I shall in my own way, in speaking of my rapid and great improvement from the pulpit, give as is justly due, tribute to Paine's celery compound. I married, six years ago, Miss Lillie B. Dunnavant, a lady well-known in social life, the niece of Capt. Robert F. Lewis, U. S. Navy. During the whole six years she has been an invalid, suffering from hysteria, laughing, crying and screaming, so that she could be heard for squares. I have had a great deal of trouble and expense. Eighteen doctors have, first and last, attended her, and one bottle of Paine's celery compound has done her more good than all of the other medicines. She and I are together using Paine's compound, and I will with pleasure let you know the result.

Fraternally,
William T. Bailey.

Baltimore, May 18, 1896.

Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to express the emotions of my heart on the great good Mrs. Baily and I have derived from the use of Paine's celery compound. I am a new man. We have taken together eight bottles, and I wish to continue its use. The people of my church are very kind to the poor, and I have given to some of the poor money with which to purchase the medicine. You may use my name if you wish and I will with pleasure answer all communications sent me. I believe the remedy is the best in the world.

Yours very truly,
William T. Bailey.

Pastor Curtis Bay Baptist Church.

A few weeks ago there was published a testimonial of the great virtue of Paine's celery compound from Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., L. L. D., the eminent Presbyterian preacher of New York city. Rev. Mr. Meek, editor of the Central Methodist, recently wrote an open letter telling that Paine's celery compound had worked a ramarkable cure in his case. And last month the great temperance evangelist, Francis Murphy, told the public how Paine's celery compound had been a blessing to his family.

These are a few among thousands.

Every one knows conscientious, charitable persons who are too busy, more often too procrastinating to save their health from going to pieces and find it easier to help others than themselves. Such persons fill up the army of broken down business men and sickly women.

Eve y one in this spring time needs to purify the blood and regulate the nerves. Carry home to-day —not by and by—a bottle of Paine's celery compound. Cure nervousness, neuralgia, and rheumatism this spring. You can now put your health on a sound basis by means of Paine's celery compound.

Charity should now begin at home. Attend to your own health and that of your family.

Paine's celery compound is within the reach of every family where there is a member afflicted by any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. It cures permanently and rapidly.

It must be distinguished from all other remedies.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .
His biography, written by his wife . .
His most important speeches . . . .
The results of the campaign of 1896.
A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
341-351 Dearborn St....CHICAGO.

ONLY **$40** With Coupon

No. 120 TOP BUGGY

BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS.

BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS **VEHICLES** AND HARNESS

Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.

ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. READ DESCRIPTION OF

PIANO or CORNING BODY, END or DEEP SEAT, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Dash with fasteners, head lining of best wool cloth, all seams and closed dusters in quarters, SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather reversible cushions, Sarven wheels, with 1 1/2 in. tread, 15-16 in. double coiled steel welded and fantail bed, 4 and 5 leaf full springs of best quality. Body is 23½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best second-growth ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double panel full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and trimming first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, hubs and spokes handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash boot, lamp, carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for the above. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our goods in your locality we have decided to make a special cut price to every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first class $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Cut out coupon, send $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer you a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle as you can buy a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue containing 400 different styles of Vehicles, Harness, etc. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $32.00, better ones at $35.00 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR **$5.00** If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 345 Road Wagon

OR

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Price will be higher next season. Address (in full)

This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON

No. 345 ROAD WAGON

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158 W. Van Buren St. Bx. 1553, Chicago, Ill

AN ACT

To Authorize The City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Sec. 2. For the foregoing purposes, it shall be lawful for the said The City of Fayetteville to issue and sell at a price not less than par the coupon bonds of said city, to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), said bonds to be in denominations of one hundred dollars ($100) and five hundred dollars ($500), and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Sec. 3. Said coupon bonds shall be numbered in succession, shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary, and it shall be the duty of Secretary and of the Treasurer to keep an accurate account of the same.

Sec. 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the tax collector and Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville in payment of loans and all dues to the City.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for said, "The City of Fayetteville," in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the City, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from such rentals, shall be specifically kept by the Treasurer of the City, who shall render an accurate account of the same monthly, and such receipts shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the authorities of said City, to lay aside annually from the funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and the sinking fund herein provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant, and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund or the operating expenses of said system of electric lights and motive power shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said City and shall be charged as necessary light expenses. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest and the sinking fund and the operating expenses such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the City.

Sec. 6. All executors, administrators and guardians and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them, in said bonds.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. It saall be the duty of the Mayor of the city of Fayetteville within twenty days after the ratification of this act to publish this act in full for a period of thirty days, in some newspaper published in said city, and at the same time, and in same newspaper, to give notice of an election to be held in the Market House, in said city, on a day to be specified in said advertisement for the purpose of approving or disapproving this act by popular vote.

Sec. 9. The Board of Aldermen of said "The City of Fayetteville" shall appoint a registrar of voters for said city who shall register such citizens thereof as are not at present registered and who would be entitled to vote at such election and shall cause such publication and notice to be given as are provided by section seven (7) of chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 10. The duties of the Registrar so to be appointed, the Registration and the Oath of Election shall be as provided by sections eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 11. The Board of Aldermen of said city shall appoint two Judges of Election to hold said election, and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for, shall be determined according to the provisions of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, sections seven to fourteen inclusive of both.

Sec. 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for, shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds" only; Provided that this act shall be inoperative or of no effect unless first submitted to and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of Fayetteville, N. C., upon an election called by the Mayor upon thirty days notice, and at such election all persons who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall vote and the election shall be held in the wards of the city as referred to in the laws of the General Assembly of 1893, or be void; the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County shall appoint one Registrar and one Judge for each ward, who shall be paid by the city, as other elective officers are now paid for similar purposes, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections held for members of the General Assembly and under the direction and control of the Sheriff of the county and such deputies as he may appoint; the result of such election shall be made to the Clerk of the said Superior Court and if a majority of the voters shall have cast their ballots for "Lights" then this Act shall take effect and be in force, but if a majority shall have voted "Against Lights," then this Act shall be inoperative and void; the ballots shall be upon any color of paper and printed or written, or partly printed or written, and may be with or without device. When the result of said election shall be declared, by the Clerk of the Superior Court, he shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall have the same recorded upon the records of Fayetteville, N. C., and this Act shall, or shall not be in effect nor have any validity except upon the ascertainment of the will of the qualified voters so expressed at the ballot box, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 13 This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of of City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified this 8th day of March, 1897.

The election above provided for will be held on Tuesday, July 13th, 1897, in the several wards of the city, the places to be hereafter designated.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

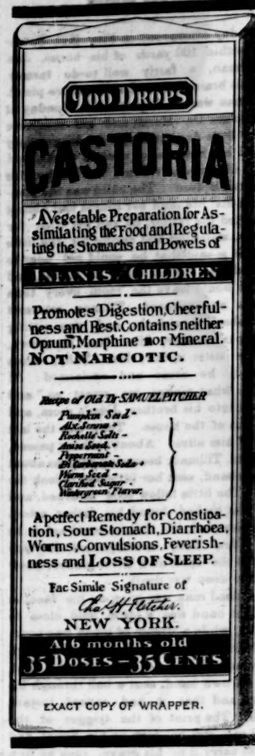
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule, Dec. 13, 1896.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Weldon 11:50 a m, 9:41 p m; arrive Rocky Mount 12:52 a m, 10:39 p m.
Leave Tarboro 12:12 a m.
Leave Rocky Mount 1: 0 p m, 10:39 p m, 5:40 a m, 12:45 p m.
Leave Wilson 2:05 p m, 11:18 p m, 6:15 a m, 2:12 p m
Leave Selma 2:55 p m.
Leave Fayetteville 4:15 p m, 1:07 a m.
Arrive Florence 6:55 p m, 3: 4 a m.
Leave Goldsboro 3:10 p m, 7:00 a m.
Leave Magnolia 4:16 p m, 8:03 a m
Arrive Wilmington 5:45 p m, 9:30 a m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Florence, 8:45 a m, 8:35 p m.
Leave Fayetteville, 11:20 a m, 10.20 p m.
Leave Selma, 1:00 a m.
Arrive Wilson, 1:42 a m, 12:10 p m
Leave Wilmington, 9:35 a m, 7:15 p m.
Leave Magnolia, 10:59 a m, 8:55 p m.
Leave Goldsboro, 12:01 a m, 10:19 p m.
Leave Wilson, 1:42 p m, 12:15 p m, 10:23 p m 12:42 p m
Arrive Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 p m, 11:55 p m, 1:20 p m.
Leave Tarboro, 12:12 p m.
Leave Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 a m.
Arrive Weldon, 3:39 p m, 1:44 a m.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 P M, Halifax 4:28 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M. Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., and 3 40 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:50 A M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11. 5 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily at 5:30 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth 7:30 A M, arrives Tarboro 9:50 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M., Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:40 A M, Nashville 8:55 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:0 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:10 A M. and 9:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 3:00 P M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina railroad for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. PAWNEE ..... Saturday, March 27
S. S. CROATAN ..... Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN ..... Monday, March 29
S. S. PAWNEE ..... Saturday, April 3

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. PAWNEE ..... Tuesday, March 30
S. S. CROATAN ..... Tuesday, April 6

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C

THEO G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
Bowling Green N Y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Five Executions directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county in the case of Robert Gilmore's Estate, and David Bryant, Administrator, against Tom Gilmore, Henry Gilmore, Gillis Gilmore, Hessie Gilmore and John Wilson, Lillie Wilson and Joseph Wilson, I will, on Monday the 19th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said Executions, all the right title and interest of the above defendants in the following Real Estate: Lot No. 3, Lot No. 5, Lot No. 6, Lot No. 8, and Lot No. 10, in the devision of said Estate.

The above described Land is located in Gray's Creek Township.

This March 18th, 1897.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect February 7th, 1897

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:50 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00 "
Leave Climax,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:43 "
Leave Sanford,	2:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:18 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:45 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9:25 "
Leave Maxton,	9:33 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:47 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:08 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:28 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:36 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:09 "
Leave Maxton,	6:17 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ram